

President raises tension on religious freedom and human rights

Kremlin fury at Reagan's tough words

From Christopher Walker and Michael Binyon, Moscow

President Reagan yesterday boldly seized the summit initiative from Mr Mikhail Gorbachev with two highly controversial speeches calling for increased human rights and religious freedom which delighted many Soviet free thinkers and infuriated senior Kremlin officials.

The speeches, one delivered at the Russian Orthodox Danilov monastery and the other, an hour later, to a meeting of dissidents and Jewish refuseniks at the US Ambassador's residence, further increased friction over the key human rights question.

The Soviet Union quickly hit back with an acerbic Tass

commentary effectively accusing Mr Reagan of exploiting the human rights theme in order "to foment enmity in state-to-state relations and sabotage the process of disarmament and détente".

Tass indicated that the Kremlin intends to respond in kind to President Reagan's repeated strictures on its poor human rights record. "The Soviet side is seriously concerned about the human rights situation (in the US). We are

Mr Gorbachev proposed a reduction of 500,000 troops in Europe and an agreement on air-launched cruise missiles during talks with Mr Reagan. Tass proposal, page 8

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worried, for example, by the discrimination against national minorities, prosecution for political reasons and death sentences passed on minors in the United States."

President Reagan's address to the gathering of more than 100 dissidents and refuseniks invited to Spaso House, near the city centre, was described by many who heard it as both brave and eloquent.

The speech, broadcast live by satellite to the United States, but not immediately transmitted by Soviet television, will be strongly applauded by many in the US. It was seen as clearly designed to reassure Jewish groups, conservatives and other important constituencies that Mr Reagan had not gone soft on communism or been seduced by the enticement of his visit to Moscow.

Western observers were last night trying to assess the potential damage which his persistent and greatly resented references to human rights will do to the outcome of the summit.

It has placed the Soviet Union and Mr Gorbachev on the spot. "I am convinced that they were not prepared for their guest to be quite so outspoken and frequently critical of them," a senior envoy said. "President Reagan's appeals have already become the centrepiece of the summit rather than just an adjunct to it."

Mr Gennady Gerasimov,

the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, said the President had the right to meet "select" Soviet citizens. But, according to Tass, he then added bitterly: "But what was the criterion for selecting these persons by the US President? In any case, by all indications, they were not the flower of our society, much rather the opposite."

Many guests said Mr Reagan's speech was a great boost to the morale of those who, despite recent reforms, are still running into daily trouble with the communist system.

President Reagan began his controversial day in the 700-year-old Danilov monastery complex with a forceful appeal for religious liberty in the Soviet Union. He said that the thousands of closed churches should be reopened and banned congregations allowed to practise their religion freely.

In a passage also sure to inflame official Soviet sensitivities he quoted an observation by Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, the exiled Soviet writer, that religious faith was at the heart of Russian life. Mr Reagan said: "In our prayers we may keep that image in mind - the thought that the bells may ring again, sounding throughout Moscow and across the countryside, clamouring for joy in their newfound freedom."

The audience at Mr Reagan's controversial afternoon meeting at the ambassador's residence was described by one diplomat as a Who's Who of Soviet dissent. The President said he recognized that Mr Gorbachev had instituted many reforms. But "for now, we must work for more. Always more."

"There have been hopeful signs, and indeed this is a hopeful time for your nation."

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Mr Sergei Petrov: Refused exit visa for seven years



Monastery mission: Mr Reagan with Metropolitan Filaret of Minsk during a visit to the 700-year-old Danilov monastery, the spiritual centre of the Russian Orthodox Church, which until last year was used as government warehouses.

Sacked party chief fights back

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

In a remarkable BBC television interview yesterday, Mr Boris Yeltsin, the sacked Moscow party chief, launched a swinging attack on his main opponent, Mr Yegor Ligachov, the Kremlin number two, and called for him to be fired from the ruling Politburo.

Mr Yeltsin, who was unceremoniously removed from his Moscow post last year and later from his junior Politburo position, also voiced disappointment that his political mentor, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, had not come to his defence.

The decision to grant such a frank and politically explosive interview to a Western news organization, clearly intended

to filter back through the BBC Russian service, was seen in diplomatic circles as evidence that the reformers in the Kremlin are gaining the upper hand in the power struggle with the conservatives led by Mr Ligachov.

The interview followed unconfirmed reports in Moscow of strong internal opposition to the decision last week to remove Mr Yeltsin - a popular figure with many ordinary Muscovites - from the Soviet parliament.

Asked if it would be possible for Mr Ligachov, the Communist Party's ideology watchdog, to remain at his post if Mr Gorbachev's reform programme was to succeed, Mr Yeltsin replied: "It is up to the Central Committee. But, of course, it would be

possible to develop the process more accurately with someone else in that post."

Pressed on whether he thought Mr Ligachov should be removed, Mr Yeltsin, now First Deputy Minister for

Moscow (AP) - Three hundred thousand Armenians yesterday staged a rally in the republic's capital, Yerevan, to renew territorial demands at the heart of an ethnic dispute, Moscow dissidents said.

Construction, was adamant. "Yes," he said firmly.

Little has been heard of Mr Yeltsin since he was shunted aside, mainly at Mr Ligachov's insistence, but his name has been kept circulating by a number of false accounts of the still secret speech he delivered to the

Central Committee in October last year.

Mr Yeltsin, interviewed in his office at the Construction Ministry, said he remained an active supporter of Mr Gorbachev, but he expressed disappointment that the Kremlin leader had not spoken up for him since the Moscow party committee voted to sack him.

"I am upset," he said. "He feels this. I told him I am not satisfied in my present work."

Some Kremlin watchers saw the interview, which the BBC claims was arranged "through official channels", as an indication that the campaign to oust Mr Ligachov is gathering pace after a number of recent tactical blunders by the conservatives.

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Minister calls for Burnage details

By Philip Webster, Chief Political Correspondent

The Government and the Labour Party united yesterday in urging the full publication of a report into the way a school, where a young Asian boy was murdered, operated its anti-racist policy.

Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for Education and Science, asked Manchester City Council to reverse its decision to withhold from publication - apparently for legal reasons - large sections of a report by Mr Ian Macdonald, QC, into the circumstances surrounding the murder at Burnage High School and the school's policy of creating a department to deal with racial affairs.

In an interview with The Times, Mr Macdonald said

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the anti-racist philosophy practised in schools should be abandoned.

"It can lead to catastrophic results, indeed, it can even create racism."

"We are very critical of the current race relations bureaucracy within the council and its method of consultation in the local community. We are not leaving them any kind of comfort. We are basically saying, go right back to the start," he said.

Mr Baker, who has been sent only the abridged version of the report, said its publication would show the dangers of "the clumsy application" of an ideologically-based race relations policy.

He is highly critical of the establishment of race departments at schools. Such decisions, however, are taken by local education authorities and there are no plans to prevent them from doing so.

Mr Baker is expected to take legal advice on a call by Mr Jack Straw, Labour spokesman on education, for him to publish the report as a parliamentary paper, thus providing protection against action for defamation.

Mr Straw said yesterday that both he and Mr Graham Stringer, leader of the city council, were in favour of the full report being published.

Some senior members of the council are also in favour of printing the document as a parliamentary paper and are prepared to recommend that the council should meet the cost of such publication.

Mr Baker accepts there are legal difficulties involved, but he does not accept that they justify the suppression of large sections of the report.

"It is very hard to believe that half the original chapters are defamatory," sources close to him said yesterday.

INSIDE THE TIMES GOOD UNIVERSITY GUIDE

- A degree is a degree is a degree... or is it? Today *The Times* Good University Guide examines the question of whether some qualifications, identical on paper, are better than others. Each day for the next three weeks *The Times* provides a unique guide to every university and polytechnic in Britain, together with Erratum, a general knowledge competition with computers to be won Page 14
- Portfolio Accumulator resumes today with £54,000 to be won in addition to the daily prize of £4,000 Page 32

DERBY DAY

- Tomorrow *The Times* presents a full guide to the richest race in Britain: Mandarin's analysis of the field; a profile of Geoffrey Wragg, trainer of the favourite, Red Glow; and form and commentary on every runner.

£13.5m pledge for Telethon

More than £20 million had been pledged for British charity telethons at the end of Britain's 27-hour Telethon. All 15 ITV companies joined forces for what was said to be the biggest and technically most complex charity show ever undertaken by British television.

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Pound hits exports, says CBI

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The pound's rise, which continued against the mark yesterday, is hitting exports, the Confederation of British Industry says.

The CBI's May Industrial Trends Survey, while showing industry's total order books at their best for 11 years, also shows that the strong pound is taking its toll on exports.

Export order books have deteriorated since the uncapping of the pound. But the strong currency is also holding down prices, the CBI says. There were strong indications yesterday that the upward pressure on sterling has not gone away. The pound traded at DM3.1965 - within a whisker of the key DM3.20 level - in European markets, although it dropped by more than half a cent to £1.8495 against the US currency.

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RAF pilot dies in air display crash

By Harvey Elliott

An RAF pilot died instantly yesterday when his twin-engine jet went out of control and crashed during an air show at Coventry, West Midlands.

Flight Lieutenant Peter Stacey, aged 38, an instructor at RAF Scampton central flying school, banked heavily to avoid a busy housing estate when his 1951 Meteor Training Mark 7 went out of control, plunging on to waste land three miles from the air show.

Flight Lieutenant Stacey, a bachelor of Waddington, Lincolnshire, had completed one fly past and was about to give a brief air display for 10,000 people at the Warwickshire Air Pageant, at Coventry Airport.

Witnesses said the pilot had just towered the undercarriage when he banked sharply to avoid the Erusford Grange Estate and nose-dived, missing houses and children by 50 yards.

Mrs Sheila Mara, of Barford Close, nearby, said: "The pilot was very brave. He must have stayed at his controls to avoid hitting any houses. There was a huge bang and a massive ball of flame."

"I can straight there but there was nothing anyone could do, because the flames and heat were so intense."

An engine fan blade from the aircraft was blown across the road with such force that it was embedded in a garden wall 75 yards away.

Freedom hope for four hostages

From Robert Fisk, west Beirut

The Syrians appear set to produce four Western hostages from the suburbs of Beirut within a week of their military deployment there.

The four - three American college teachers and their Indian colleague - are now believed to be in the hands of the Shia Amal movement, Syria's proxy militia in west Beirut, and to be in the Bourj el-Barajneh district of the

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suburbs which is now under Syrian military control. Mr Nabih Berri, the Amal leader who is also the Lebanese Minister of Justice, is already scheduled to hold a news conference later this week and there is understandable speculation that this may be to announce the hostages' release.

The Americans are Mr Robert Polhill, assistant professor

of business studies at the Beirut University College, Mr Jesse Turner, visiting professor of mathematics at BUC, and Mr Alan Steen, professor of journalism. Together with Mr Mithleshwar Singh, professor of finance, they were abducted from the campus on January 24 last year.

The academics were kidnapped by gunmen dressed in the uniform of the Lebanese "Squad 16" security police. Police later claimed the gunmen were known Amal members although Mr Berri's officials strenuously denied any connection with the abductions. Word has it in west Beirut now that the four men have been held for some of their captivity inside the Palestinian camp at Bourj el-Barajneh.

● A car bomb in Christian east Beirut yesterday left 15 people dead and 68 injured.

Passion play as protesters confront pilgrims

By Boris Johnson

The shouting began at noon as a black-robed Anglican priest joined hundreds of pilgrims on their way to Mass, and the kindly bearded features of a bystander became suddenly suffused with anger.

Opening a book of Common Prayer, he thumbed his finger on a text: "Did you acknowledge the 39 articles when you were ordained? Then you are a liar!"

By 1pm yesterday the quiet medieval village of Great Walsingham in Norfolk had been transformed into an arena of violent doctrinal conflict. The annual pilgrimage by more than 5,000 Anglicans to the shrine of the Virgin Mary provoked a religious passion that called to mind the

controversies of the Reformation. The shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham, known as the Nazareth of England, has had a strong resurgence since it was revived in 1931 by the local vicar. In recent years it has been thronged by thousands of Anglo-Catholics and has begun to regain a popularity that it has not had since the Middle Ages, when it was the second greatest site of pilgrimages after Santiago de Compostela in Spain.

The revival has brought increasingly fierce opposition from sectors of the Church of England, who wish that the shrine could stay as desolate as Henry VIII left it in 1538, and accused the pilgrims of popery. "It's Mariolatry," Mr James North explained. "They worship Mary as an idol. I'm

here to point out that what they're doing is against the doctrines of the Church. Article 31 says that "sacrifices of Masses are blasphemous fables and impious deceits".

In the tiny village square about 200 of those who share his beliefs have gathered on either side of the route by which the image of the Virgin Mary will be carried on the way to open air Mass in the ruins of Walsingham Abbey.

Continued on page 24, col 1

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NEWS ROUNDUP

Bristol football team is arrested

Football administrators pledged a full investigation last night after reports that a drunken British youth team vandalized a German city centre.

Bristol Rovers youth team members were arrested by police early yesterday after allegedly damaging property worth £2,000 in Mannheim. They were freed only after leaving money as security for fines that may be imposed.

A West German news agency alleged that the young footballers damaged lamp posts, bent advertising signs and wrecked flower displays after going to a concert.

Twenty-one football supporters arrested after Saturday's Sherpa Van Trophy final at Wembley will appear at Willesden Magistrates' Court in north London this week, variously charged with drunk and disorderly behaviour, possession of drugs, robbery and assault.

Fortress mentality, page 46

Unions seek boycott

Three unions representing almost three million workers yesterday called on councils not to participate in the Government's £1.4 billion Employment Training Scheme, designed to train 600,000 adults a year. The TUC General Council gave conditional backing to the scheme last week and the stance by the Transport and General Workers, the National Union of Public Employees and the National and Local Government Officers' Association, could embarrass Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary.

Bruce after Scots post

Mr Malcolm Bruce, the Social and Liberal Democrat MP for Gordon, will today announce that he will be a candidate for the separate post of leader of the SLD in Scotland only. He was urged to stand in the party's leadership race as well by colleagues who believe there should be a Scottish candidate and also by those who feared the struggle between Mr Alan Beith and Mr Paddy Ashdown would degenerate into a damaging personality contest.

Education Bill costs

The education Bill may cost more than £600 million to implement across the country and mean that nearly 500 new advisers and two more teachers in every secondary school will be needed, according to the Association of County Councils. Research based on questionnaires to authorities has shown that the total is estimated at up to £401 million in revenue costs and up to £205 million in capital costs. The proposals for introducing national tests alone will cost between £38 million and £104 million, though the officials admit those are too complex to allow a national picture.

Measles alert to GPs

Sir Donald Acheson, the Government's chief medical officer, is writing to GPs this week urging them to encourage the take-up of measles vaccinations. The Department of Health and Social Security has appealed to parents to make sure that babies are vaccinated as soon as they are 15 months old, after a rise in measles cases. Six children have died of the disease in the first four weeks of this year, the same number as in the first nine months of last year.

Minister's jail pledge

Inmates of Scottish prisons who continue with disruption can expect harsh new measures, Lord James Douglas-Hamilton, Scottish home affairs minister with responsibility for prisons, said yesterday when he toured Peterhead prison in the north-east of Scotland. He was accompanied by Dr Andrew Coyle, the jail's new governor, on his first full day in charge.

Cabinet's legal and economic advice

Concern at 'sorry state' of service

By David Walker and Frances Gibb

The quality of advice given to the Cabinet on legal and economic matters is deteriorating, the Association of First Division Civil Servants has told the Government.

The association has warned Sir Robert Andrew, who is conducting a review of the Government's legal service for the Cabinet, that the system is operating at a "dangerously low level", while the Government Economic Service is also in a "sorry state".

Recruitment shortfalls and disorganization within these specialist groups are having effects on government policy, the association hints.

Without mentioning such controversies as the *Spycatcher* affair, it has conveyed to ministers the suggestion that a mounting demand for high-quality legal advice has put a great strain on the legal service.

More openly, the Government has been warned that its programme of spending cuts and privatization will be affected by its growing inability to make accurate cost-benefit assess-

ments, because it no longer has the economists to provide them.

Expressing concern over the state of legal advice, the association says: "There is no denying discontent among government lawyers".

Demand for government lawyers has increased with more legislation, litigation and challenges to government decisions, yet recruitment remains below the level of vacancies.

In 1987, there were 91 vacancies, of which 55 were filled. The year before, only 53 of 125 vacancies were filled.

In the Crown Prosecution Service, where in some areas — notably London — the shortfall of lawyers is 40 per cent (overall it is 26 per cent), the association says it is "disastrous at the low level of recruitment".

In the latest edition of *FDA News*, a Treasury economist lays bare the association's anxiety.

Mr Dan Corry says: "Morale is low, the wage rate is high, recruitment at the traditional entry levels has become difficult".

Association figures show that in 1986, 14 per cent of economic advi-

ers resigned from the Civil Service, and although that figure appeared to drop last year, more than one in ten qualified government economists are likely to leave Whitehall this year.

Worse, the quality of recruits appears to be dropping. The Civil Service Commission, which monitors the quality of Whitehall's intake, recently said that it could not fill a number of economists' posts from the candidates available.

In 1987 there were on average only two candidates for every post — far below the level the commission believes is necessary to ensure high standards.

Mr Corry speaks of the Government Economic Service disintegrating as a result.

In the year up to December 1987, before the recent Treasury pay offer, 116 lawyers resigned from the CPS in England and Wales, 11 per cent of those who were in posts at the start of the year.

Calibre is a problem among government lawyers, too. "The shortage of lawyers and the inability to fill

vacancies with staff of sufficient calibre is the main problem facing the Government so far as its legal services are concerned", the association says.

Money is a primary cause of the problem. In his article, Mr Corry speaks of a recent advertisement placed by Coopers and Lybrand, the management consultants, which caused great interest in the Treasury. It offered considerably more money than the Civil Service, plus a car.

Even the latest Treasury pay offer is inadequate, the association says. That will bring crown prosecutors, for example, to a starting level of £15,805, still "well below" last year's going market rate of about £17,000.

Economists in Whitehall have been dismayed by a recent reduction in the number of top jobs to which they can aspire. Few economists' positions are graded at under-secretary level — which pays £35,000 plus.

Most start at between £15,000 and £16,000, a figure that compares unfavourably with economists' jobs in universities and colleges, but less well with the City and the private sector.

Anger at official's attitude to inquiry

By Martin Fletcher
Political Reporter

A senior Civil Servant has angered the Comptroller and Auditor General, Mr John Bourn, because of his attitude towards a National Audit Office investigation into his department.

Mr Bourn is so angry that he is demanding an undertaking from Sir Brian Hayes, Permanent Secretary at the Department of Trade and Industry, that there will be no repeat performance.

Mr Bourn has the full support of MPs on the Commons Public Accounts Committee, which questions Whitehall officials on the results of audit office investigations into their department's work and to produce their own reports.

The MPs believe that if other permanent secretaries followed Sir Brian's example the system would become unworkable.

The dispute was triggered by a mildly critical audit office report on the Alvey Programme, a Government initiative to promote information technology in Britain, for which the Department of Trade is the principal sponsor.

Sir Brian appeared before the Public Accounts Committee last month to answer questions but, according to the MPs, he broke almost all the established ground rules.

The committee has long insisted that it examines witnesses on the basis of agreed reports, but the MPs say he tried to introduce new evidence during the meeting in the form of an expert's article in a specialist information technology magazine.

The ground rules clearly state that if new evidence comes to light after publication of the audit office report, it should be submitted to the committee clerk well in advance of the meeting.

Mr Bourn's office has refused to comment on the dispute, but according to Westminster sources he has had two private exchanges with Sir Brian.

The last such dispute was in 1986, when the committee cut short a meeting with Sir David Hancock, Permanent Secretary at the Department of Education after he questioned the audit office's findings.

'Too much stress on teachers'

By Sarah Thompson
Education Reporter

Teachers are finding intolerable the strain of implementing a government initiative designed to give teenagers technical and vocational experience in school.

The Technical and Vocational Education Initiative, sponsored by the Manpower Services Commission, started with pilot schemes in 1983 and is to be extended into every local education authority this autumn.

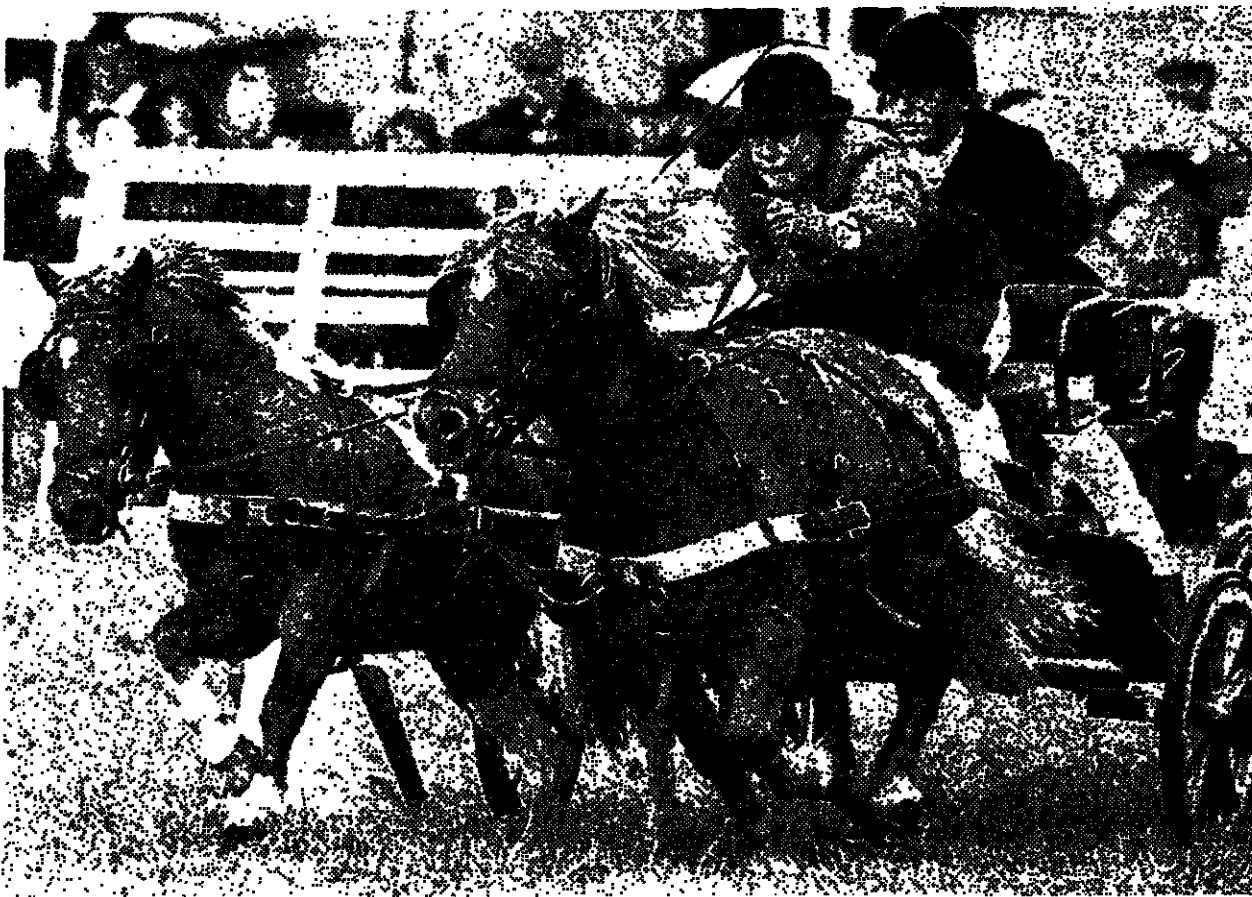
By 1997, the Government will have invested £1 billion in the scheme.

A report on the scheme by the Assistant Masters' and Mistresses' Association, which has 125,000 members, the teachers responsible for implementing it are desperately overworked.

Mr Terry McElligott, convener of the union working party that produced the report, said yesterday: "I have seen 40-year-olds looking 55".

The report emphasizes that the scheme has great benefits but seeks more cash to provide back-up staff.

Scurrying round at the double



An exciting moment for Karin Swanson as she drives Crackerjack and Calico in the pony double harness scurry at the Surrey county show at Stoke Park, near Guildford, yesterday (Photograph: Peter Trevnor).

HAVE WE GOT THE JOB FOR YOU?

If you relish the idea of getting toggled up in the gear and laying out a few rioters, don't bother to apply. Photographs by Don McCullin

CONSIDER your response to this image of a police officer. It is easy for some to see him as a robotic, dehumanised figure programmed to crush legitimate protest. To others he is the strong arm of the law bravely defending society against those drug-crazed, anarchic elements that would destroy us all.

In either case you might well ask if we have turned our back on the policy of using "minimum force" to achieve our task of preserving the peace.

The answer is that only by equipping and training our people to contend with violent public disorder can we hope to maintain this principle.

Traditionally, in this country policing is by consent. By and large, we can depend on the public co-operating with us in maintaining order. Such breakdowns as occur are managed by well tried methods.

However linking arms won't contain people wielding machetes and knives and the thickest blue serge ignites when burning petrol comes into contact with it.

So we have used the experience of recent disturbances to prepare ourselves for the possibility of similar future outbreaks. We have acquired flame resistant

overall; helmets with visors for protection against ammonia and acid attacks. And we have developed increasingly sophisticated techniques with shields.

All men and women recruits now go to our training centre at Hounslow for two days basic training in public disorder control techniques. Here on a realistic street layout they learn the tricky business of manoeuvring with long shields. Instructors surprise them around corners with a hail of bricks and petrol bombs. Everyone will return regularly throughout their service to refresh their memories and to practice.

Each London police division nominates officers who receive further training but the Territorial Support Groups are the first on the scene when an outbreak of public disorder starts to develop.

Selection for duty in a Territorial Support Group is made from officers with a minimum of four years' service who have been recommended by their senior officers as particularly suitable. They are intensively interviewed and subjected to rigorous psychological tests. Slightly less than five out of twenty make it. They join the group for a minimum of four years during which time they train and work together. So we

must have people who can work as a disciplined team.

First and foremost we are looking for outstanding police officers because the most important part of the job entails surveillance and special duties often in plain clothes in support of local police. They may be called in to help deal with drug dealers, burglars, muggers or what have you operating in a particular area.

They must have a keen interest in maintaining their skills and fitness. Because the occasions when they will be called upon to don the riot gear are mercifully rare. But when they're

Linking arms won't contain people wielding machetes and knives.

needed, they must be able to respond quickly and effectively.

Great emphasis is being placed on training higher ranking officers; those who command the police on the ground. It is a new area of activity for many and the experience gained since Brixton went up in flames in 1981 has yielded new strategies and tactics which have to be learned. Similarly these extraordinary events require a command structure that's not normally used and this has to be practised.

The aim is always to prevent a small incident becoming a big one. And if this proves impossible, to contain the riot and restore order with minimum damage to people and property.

If we are to continue living in an ordered peaceful society, it is vital work. Maybe you would be good at it. But first you will have to show that you are good at all the other things the public expects us to do.

We only accept one in six of the men and women who apply to join the Met. But once you are accepted we do everything in our power to prepare you for the task of policing London.

You'll begin with 20 weeks of physical and mental training at Hendon. For the remainder of your first two years, you'll be on probation at a police station. For the first 10 weeks you'll be under the watchful eye of colleagues. Then you'll go out with your radio for company, learning what you can only learn from experience.

Following your probation, you can continue your career in the mainstream, either in uniform or the C.I.D. You can go for promotion or remain a constable, or go for one of the specialist branches: Traffic, Dog Handling, Mounted Police or River Police.

If you'd like to know more about the career opportunities in the Met, post the coupon today. We will send you literature and we can arrange a chat with one of our careers advisors (they're all serving police officers) if you wish.

Basically, we're looking for mature, physically fit men and women between the ages of 18½ and 45, from every section of the community. You should be at least 172 cms tall if you're a man and 162 cms if you're a woman. Ideally, we'd like you to have about five 'O' levels or better and a few years work experience.

But personal qualities weigh just as highly.

To find out more ring: 01-725 4492 (Answerphone: 01-725 4575) or fill in the coupon or write to: The Recruiting Officer, The Metropolitan Police, Careers Information Centre, Department MD 642, New Scotland Yard, London SW1H 0BG.

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Left: Your friendly, familiar police constable about to grab a petrol bomber.
Right: Land Rover with optional extras.

Firms put millions into bizarre breaks to keep staff happy

By John Spicer, Employment Affairs Correspondent

Businesses keen to keep top staff happy are organizing offbeat and adventure breaks for them including "Last Days of the Raj" weekends at a country house and battles aboard a pirate ship.

Providing perks and incentives has become a business in itself, with companies specializing in arranging unusual activities.

Company cars, medical care, private education for children and property loans are regarded as commonplace by skilled workers: the trend now is to offer rewards as far out of the ordinary as possible.

The Raj weekend, at Knebworth House, Hertfordshire, involves everyone dressing in Indian style clothes. There are elephants, bicycle polo games, vintage cars and a Raj banquet.

It is organized by Rampage Expert Hospitality, run by Mr Michael Rimmer, who says: "People no longer want to be taken to the Derby to get drunk."

Mr Rimmer's firm organizes such events for one client every six weeks. The last event was a trip up the Thames with everyone dressed in "Tales of the Riverbank" costumes. A silver banquet in a marquee with top class waiters and chefs was arranged.

"To see all these people dressed as mice, rats, toads and voles eating off high quality china under chandeliers, was quite something", he said.

An East End street party, circa 1930, is also available, with side shows, clairvoyants, street musicians and card sharps.

One bemused group was flown across the coast of England, then back above the clouds to land at a disused RAF airfield in the Midlands - but there was a French customs building with French officers, French ciffs and French wine and food.

No one in the "French village" spoke English. The employees were convinced they were in France, until late in the trip when they were taken to see the locals - a few miles from Wolverhampton.

For a fee of between £150 and £225 a day, Mr Rimmer can also take people to fly a Tiger Moth aircraft or drive a Formula One racing car.

The pirate pranks are organized by another specialist firm, John Harvey Marketing.

Mr Graham Burt, the managing director, recently organized a "battle" for staff of two Underwoods chemist shops. Mr Burt said: "They had their protective clothing, then fired ink or paint pellets at each other while trying to capture the opponents' flag. When you are dealing with the younger, fit, single employees, it is a memorable event."

At the other end of the scale, companies can hire a luxury yacht for six of their executives or representatives, plus partners, to sail round the resorts of the South of France. "Everything is laid on", Mr Burt said. "A chef, first-class food, unlimited drink. They can windsurf, have clay pigeon shoots, or anything they wish."

Mr Burt said between £100 million and £500 million is spent by British business in this way to help to recruit and retain staff.

"The idea is to give increasingly unusual rewards. Cars, insurance, health care and so on are already given to these people", Mr Burt said.

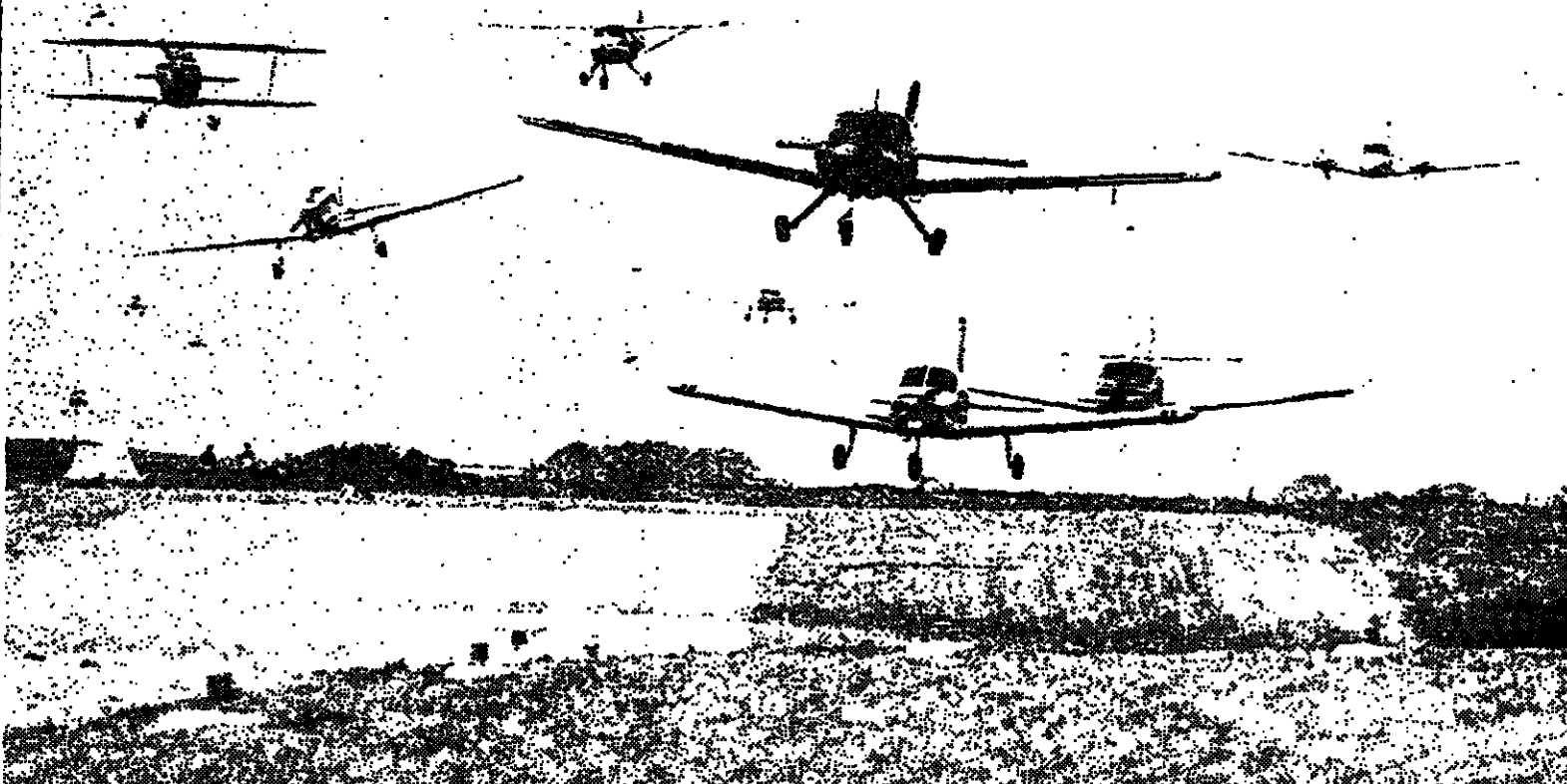
"It is our job to sit down with company bosses to find out exactly what they want: whether it is to reward high-flyers or to provide incentives to improve performance."

Mr Burt said many firms felt employees were doing a good job, but could do better.

There are other considerations, too. Wives of sales representatives, for example, may not be particularly enthusiastic if their husbands are being pushed just to get a bonus, but the reward of a £1,900 video camera, or a compact disc system is a different proposition, Mr Burt said.

"You have to put up something that is just out of reach - or an experience that people would not spend money on themselves."

Flying machines take to the air again



Aircraft aloft, with Schneider Trophy winners Mr Tony Boole (left) and Mr Peter Crispie.

The sky over the Isle of Wight was filled with aircraft yesterday as a computer-calculated handicap system guaranteed an exciting finish in the Schneider Trophy air race.

Fifty pilots took part in the annual event for single and twin-engine aircraft, watched by a Bank holiday crowd depleted by the rain.

The race, three laps of a circuit starting and ending at Bembridge airfield, was won by Mr Peter Crispie and Mr Tony Boole, his co-pilot, flying a single-engine Cessna 337F. Mr Crispie was a replica of the original Schneider Trophy, which was first contested in 1913, and £2,500.

The race attracts a wide range of aircraft, all carefully handicapped by computer. Penalty

points are awarded against any contestant achieving a speed of more than 1 per cent above the calculated rate of the aircraft.

Observers award further penalty points to pilots who fail to follow the marked course, which takes contestants past Selsey Bill, West Wittering, Portsmouth and Gosport before flying across the island itself.

The race, which was originally for seaplanes, was started by Jack Schneider, a French industrialist, who believed the future of transport lay with the seaplane. The original trophy was kept by the Royal Air Force after it won three times between 1927 and 1931.

(Photograph: Harry Kerr)

Handling sexual abuse

Views of children 'are vital'

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Professionals dealing with child abuse sometimes make the problem worse by ignoring the views of the child, a report says today.

The report, from the Children's Legal Centre, says the child is often the last person to be consulted when decisions are made after sexual or physical abuse or when abuse is suspected.

The report is also critical of the way children have been interrogated and the use of diagnostic interviews to try to confirm suspected abuse.

"Disclosure work can put the child under immense pressure and affect his or her feelings of self-worth if consistently disbelieved," it says.

It adds that medical examinations are sometimes carried

out by doctors and police surgeons "illegally" on children without obtaining consent from either the child or the parent.

"Where random examinations are carried out specifically seeking evidence of sexual abuse, without any other evidence and without consent, the doctor would seem to us to be acting outside the law."

The report, aimed at professionals involved in child abuse, says that evidence to the Cleveland child abuse inquiry, due to report next month, suggests the actions of professionals responding to suspected abuse could have exacerbated rather than alleviated the problems of the children concerned.

It says: "Doubtless all the professionals involved in responding to child abuse believe themselves to be acting in the best interests of the children concerned. Yet, unfortunately, in many cases their actions can add serious, and in some cases permanent, damage and professional abuse to the suspected or actual abuse by parents or others."

The guidance is being sent to every director of social services in England and Wales. An accompanying letter says: "It is vital that the child's viewpoint should be considered."

Child Abuse Procedures - the child's viewpoint (Children's Legal Centre, 20 Compton Terrace, London N1; £2).

Financing the health service

New funding options 'are not based on need'

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

Health watchdogs have criticized new ways of financing the health service being considered by the Prime Minister, saying they would lead to a two-tier service with treatment available on the basis of ability to pay, rather than need.

In a report published today the Association of Community Health Councils for England and Wales claims the debate about insurance schemes, vouchers or internal markets is irrelevant. Instead, there should be informed discussion about how much money people want to see devoted through taxation to the health service, it says.

It accuses the Prime Minister and ministers of using their review of the health service as a smokescreen to hide the need for extra funding. The association, which represents

A new antibiotic for use against super-resistant strains of bacteria that can cause fatal hospital epidemics is launched today.

The drug means that doctors will no longer be almost powerless against "SuperStaph" bacteria which claimed the lives of about 100 hospital patients in the United Kingdom last year.

Beecham said its new antibiotic, outmarket Bacroban Nasal had been approved by the Department of Health and was available from doctors on prescription in Britain from today. It combats bacteria carried in the nose.

most of the 216 community health councils in England and Wales, says the health service faces a shortfall of between £1.9 billion and £3.2 billion if efficiency measures are taken into account. A recent survey of 113 community health councils had disclosed that immediate cuts in patient services were being proposed in more

than half the corresponding health authorities.

Dr David Bloom, Beecham Pharmaceuticals UK medical director, said: "This new antibiotic treatment can save patients' lives, particularly in times of hospital epidemics."

"It should avoid ward closures and nursing staff being sent home for prolonged periods, as well as reducing decontamination costs, with a consequent improvement in hospital efficiency."

Professor Mark Casewell, medical microbiologist at King's College Hospital in London, said the new antibiotic was a definite advance.

disadvantages, the association says.

"Providing tax incentives for private health insurance, for example, would mean that the Government would be actively encouraging, rather than merely tolerating, a system in which the wealthier members of society received better health care than those who were less well-off."

The report concludes the existing system of funding the NHS through general taxation ensured not only an equitable framework but also the most effective use of resources. "The allocation of scarce resources for the health service should not be left to a free market, nor to the professional providers of care."

It calls for an extra 2 per cent real growth in the NHS every year in order to maintain services at an adequate level.

Financing the NHS: the Consumer View (Association of Community Health Councils for England and Wales, 30 Drayton Park, London N5 1PB; £5).

Danger of the 'champagne drug'

The cocaine set moves into suburbia

By Howard Foster

Cocaine, the "champagne drug" once the preserve of the rich and famous, has spread to suburbia, an expert on addiction behaviour said yesterday.

The involvement of Frank Bough, the avuncular television personality, in the world of drug-taking, as reported in a Sunday newspaper, belies a massive increase in the consumption of cocaine.

This has been encouraged, according to Professor Griffith Edwards, of the Institute of Psychiatry at London University, by the mistaken belief that the drug is a harmless means of escape from the day-to-day pressures of work.

"Cocaine has a glamorous image as the champagne drug that City people and show business celebrities use. In fact, it is spreading to suburbia, and the prospects are frightening", he said.

Last year, cocaine seizures by Customs and police in Britain reached 400 kilos, passing the combined total for the previous five years. It is regarded by the authorities today as Britain's biggest threat, outstripping heroin as the most-smuggled drug.

Mr Bough's assertion that he found an escape from the pressures of presenting BBC's breakfast television programme by taking cocaine was disputed both by Professor Edwards and an observer of the London drug scene, who said the drug would do little to calm overworked executives.

"You get a psychological lift immediately after taking it, but it is known as 'Bolivian marching powder' because it makes you want to get up and go, not relax after a hard day", the observer said.

"Sleep becomes disturbed, you can almost start hallucinating and your body will suffer because you neglect your health", Professor Edwards said. "You can feel as if insects are crawling all over you. You become a pawn in the whole business of getting and using the drug as your body becomes a physical mess."

A sociological structure has grown around the white powder and its devotees. What starts as the product of the coca plant in South America often finds its way into London nightclubs, where it is sold by dealers for between £70 and £100 a gramme.

The price has remained roughly stable over recent years and so cocaine remains a drug used mainly by the well-heeled and well-connected. A relative newcomer to cocaine snuffing can make the gramme last for one or two days. An addict can use up to 10g a day.

Dealers can easily supply the hooked user's needs, encouraging a spurious friendship designed to protect the dealer if the user is caught by police.

"Dealers sometimes put vitamin powder or amphetamines in the cocaine to 'cut' it and make a greater profit", The

Times was told. "It is a prestige drug and dealers easily find customers", Professor Edwards said.

"It is an adjunct to the BMW among the City Big Bangers. They shut off their dealing screens and take cocaine. Everyone has an excuse for taking it. The reasons include the image - almost as if you must be seen to be doing it - and the 'high' you get immediately."

Professor Edwards has seen the obverse side of the glamour and, as a former adviser to the White House on drugs, is aware that the massive problem with cocaine experienced in the United States could soon be repeated in Britain.

"You can become subject to an overpowering compulsion to take cocaine. It stimulates the pleasure centres, but it becomes a millstone around your neck", he said. "As the addiction gets worse, you find people selling their stocks, getting rid of the BMW cheaply and re-mortgaging the home."

"The family becomes of no value as the habit has to be satisfied."

"My greatest plea is that this drug is not seen as glamorous. It destroys people. They start off taking it sporadically, but if they continue, they need more of it to get the same reaction."

"It used to be the drug of the gamblers and the prostitutes. Somewhere, someone has done a terrific public relations job on cocaine."

New life for Beeching axe victim

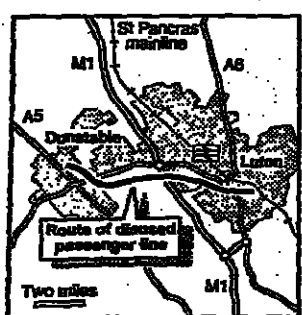
Skimpot Flyer rides the rails again

By Ronald Faux

The Skimpot Flyer returned to Dunstable yesterday after an absence of 23 years, rattling down the five and a half miles of track to Luton and cooking a snook at roads groaning with traffic.

Dunstable, in Bedfordshire, claims to be the only large town in the South-east without a railway station. Only Station Road lingers on after Dr Beeching's axe severed the people from the mainline system. As the outskirts of Luton and Dunstable sprawled into one another, that became an increasing inconvenience.

"It has depressed property prices and made the town less desirable. When people ask an estate agent about transport and discover there isn't a station, they lose interest."



Two miles

immediately, an official of the Association for Dunstable Area Passenger Trains said.

travel on what was always known as the Skimpot Flyer - named after a local area.

British Rail whistled up some veteran rolling stock that chugged between the towns, covering in a little over eight minutes what can take 45 by road.

The passenger association believes it can prove a principle with the service.

It hopes British Rail can be persuaded to electrify the line, giving a direct commuter service into London, covering the distance in little more time than it takes to drive into Luton and park.

Dunstable's railway station yesterday was a crude construction built on scaffolding at the end of a country path choked with cow parsley.

As Mrs Brenda Boatwright, town mayor, waved a green flag to send off the first train, Mr Leslie Freitag, a founder member of the passenger association, said: "This is the beginning for a much more sensible approach to the traffic problems."

Several surveys have been done, by the council, the association and British Rail, which demonstrated big support for reopening the link which would also serve Whipsnade and Stanbridge.

The pressure group, BR says, has agreed to provide an experimental passenger service from next May which could lead to a £2.5 million investment.

The association is negotiating with British Rail and potential sponsors.

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Delays cause big increase in costs for Tornado jet

By Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

Unforeseen technical difficulties in the vital computer programmes for the Tornado jet fighter have increased greatly the overall cost, according to the Ministry of Defence.

The programme for the Alamo and guidance missile and the Foxhunter radar system have already been subject to delays and cost overruns.

The Commons select committee on defence was told last month that the missile, which is to be fitted to the Tornado F3, would cost £400 million. However, the latest official estimate puts the figure at £610 million.

British Aerospace, the main contractor for Alamo, admitted a new fixed price contract recently after persistent problems with the missile's rocket motor system. However, company officials said yesterday the figure, based on relation to the fixed price that had been negotiated.

Sources said the extra cost must refer to separate Ministry of Defence charges not connected with the British Aerospace contract. The estimate for Alamo compares with £350 million quoted in 1983.

The latest figure for the RAF missile is included in the statistical report, published at the same time as the Defence White Paper. No figure was given in last year's report, which merely stated that Alamo was "under review".

It also stated that the forecast in-service date was "late 1990". However, in the report it is admitted that the "early 1990s" will not be achieved.

Problems with the programme, which the select committee said the Government was "not taking seriously enough", were taken up by the Royal Ordnance Factory, which is the main contractor for the missile's rocket motor. The factory is now working on a new fixed price contract, which was negotiated after the missile was ordered to be built by the Ministry of Defence.

The cost of getting the complex programme and system up to the required standard has been estimated at £100 million, which is a significant increase on the £50 million estimated in 1983.

The report also stated that the programme had been "over-run" by three years because of problems with tracking missile targets.

Foxhunter, a radar system developed to "an interim standard" was fitted to the RAF's first squadron of Tornado F3 air defence fighters, based at RAF Coningsby, Lincolnshire, last year.

The report also stated that the first price contract with GEC Avionics would mean a total bill for 165 Foxhunter radars of £250 million. However, the figure quoted in the list of main equipment projects in £800 million. No figure was given last year.

GEC Avionics said: "The £800 million figure is not one that we recognize."

TA unit takes on Bundeswehr



Lieutenant Colonel Brian Martin (left), commanding officer of the 4th Battalion The Parachute Regiment, talks through an interpreter with Oberstleutnant Horst Soltau (right), after taking part in Nato's Casio Royale exercise in southern Germany.

The British battalion, a territorial unit based in the North of England and the East Midlands, flew to Hammelburg at dawn on Saturday. Because of low cloud, a planned parachute drop was cancelled and the battalion instead attacked

using a hand-held anti-tank weapon, scored a number of direct hits. But it still proved difficult for the British driver to accept the German's surprise telling him bluntly: "You're kept, mate, ja!"

Exercise Casio Royale was undertaken as part of the Territorial Army's commitment to Nato. The battalion specializes in urban combat and draws many of its recruits from Liverpool, Newcastle and Manchester.

(Photograph: Richard Watt)

Labour starts new campaign to win South

By Richard Ford, Political Correspondent

The Labour Party is to launch a campaign aimed at increasing support in London and the home counties by exploiting concern about government policies on the environment and communications in the South.

Opposition leaders believe the emerging fears in southern England about the environment and quality of life will become key issues that can benefit Labour. The party must regain electoral support in the area if it is to win the next general election.

The party will seize on anxiety in London and the shires at the Government's attitude towards the Green Belt and the growing worries about the road and rail network, as well as the congestion in the capital, to spearhead a campaign during the next six months.

Labour is attempting, by highlighting environmental issues in the South, to increase its support while at the same time protecting its flank from any increased concentration on "green" and "environmental" issues by the Social and Liberal Democrats under a new leader.

Labour's campaign tactics for the next six months have been developed after an analysis of the local government election results. That indicated that while the party consolidated its strength in the North and made gains in the Midlands and South at the expense of the SLD, it has yet to make any significant incursion into the Conservative vote.

Local government successes in Southampton and Brighton have heartened Mr. Neil Kinnock and his supporters but they recognize the scale of the task they face in restoring the Labour vote.

The additional campaign for London and the South-east has been approved by the party's ruling National Executive Committee after the campaign strategy committee produced a five-page document reviewing Labour's performance since last autumn.

It emphasized the need for strategy to be flexible enough to take advantage of government difficulties and admitted that the much-vaunted "Labour Listens" sessions had only had limited success.

Labour leaders think the past four months of positive opposition tactics and attacks on the Government have been more effective in winning public support than "Labour Listens".

Race body support for grants inquiry

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

The Commission for Racial Equality has welcomed an inquiry by the Home Office into annual race relations grants of £100 million to local authorities.

Mr. Andrew Dorn, senior education officer at the Commission for Racial Equality, said: "Quite often we do not know what the money has been spent on."

Neither the Home Office nor the Inner London Education Authority has been able to provide a detailed breakdown of posts funded under the legislation.

The inquiry will be directed by Mr. John Patten, Minister of State at the Home Office, with Mrs. Angela Rumbold, Minister of State at the Department of Education and Science, and by Home Office officials.

They will examine expenditure authorized under Section 11 of the 1966 Local Government Act, now widely regarded as being out of date, which assisted authorities dealing with the settlement of "substantial numbers" of

Commonwealth immigrants. Such immigration has been reduced and the original purpose of the Act is thought to have been eroded.

About 125 local authorities claim grants for about 12,000 posts. Spending in 1987-88 was estimated at £131 million. The grant payable was £98 million, or 75 per cent.

The Home Office said grants that about 20 per cent of the expenditure was spent on posts in education, mainly for teaching English. The remainder went on posts including housing, social services and business development.

The inquiry comes after a Home Office report that Brent council in north London enforced racist policies in schools with excessive and ill-judged zeal, creating an atmosphere of confrontation and fear.

Mr. Dorn said: "Most people, the commission included, would welcome the scrutiny the Home Office is going to undertake because of the claim over the years that money has been mis-spent."

Call to oust union chief in sex row

By Tim Jones

The hard left of the National Communications Union will next week attempt to force the resignation of its general secretary, Mr. John Golding, because of his refusal to answer allegations that he paid for sex with a prostitute.

A debate is expected on the issue as resolutions submitted by 14 of the union's 400 branches make it clear members are dissatisfied with Mr. Golding's refusal to comment on the story, which concerned his alleged sexual arrangement with a woman who faced drugs charges.

One composite motion calls on the executive to demand his resignation "because by his refusal to make an acceptable statement... he has lost credibility as our chief negotiator and brought the name of the NCU into disrepute."

Ever since the allegations were made, Mr. Golding, whose wife Lin, replaced him as Labour MP for Newcastle under Lyme, has refused to

discuss them. He told his executive he understood people would like a statement from him. "This I have discussed with my wife, who is the person most affected by this and no woman I am accountable."

"She does not want this to happen as it will mean that her distress will continue. She believes that I should make no comment and that the matter should be put behind us."

Four of the resolutions call on the executive to dismiss Mr. Golding "on the fair and reasonable grounds that he has conducted himself in a manner contrary to the interests of the union and its membership."

During meetings - of the executive Mr. Golding has said that the allegations, in the *News of the World*, had made "absolutely no difference" to his work. He said managers in British Telecom and the Post Office had "obviously totally disregarded them".

Young shun politics

More than three-quarters of those aged between 16 and 19 have never attended a public meeting, helped to organize one or handed out leaflets, a new study says.

It concluded their interest in adult political institutions was "minimal". The study, a compilation of recent research findings by the Economic and Social Research Council, says "a generation growing up largely in ignorance of and dismissive of the political system is one that Britain can ill afford."

Although teenagers by and large knew the names of national leaders such as the

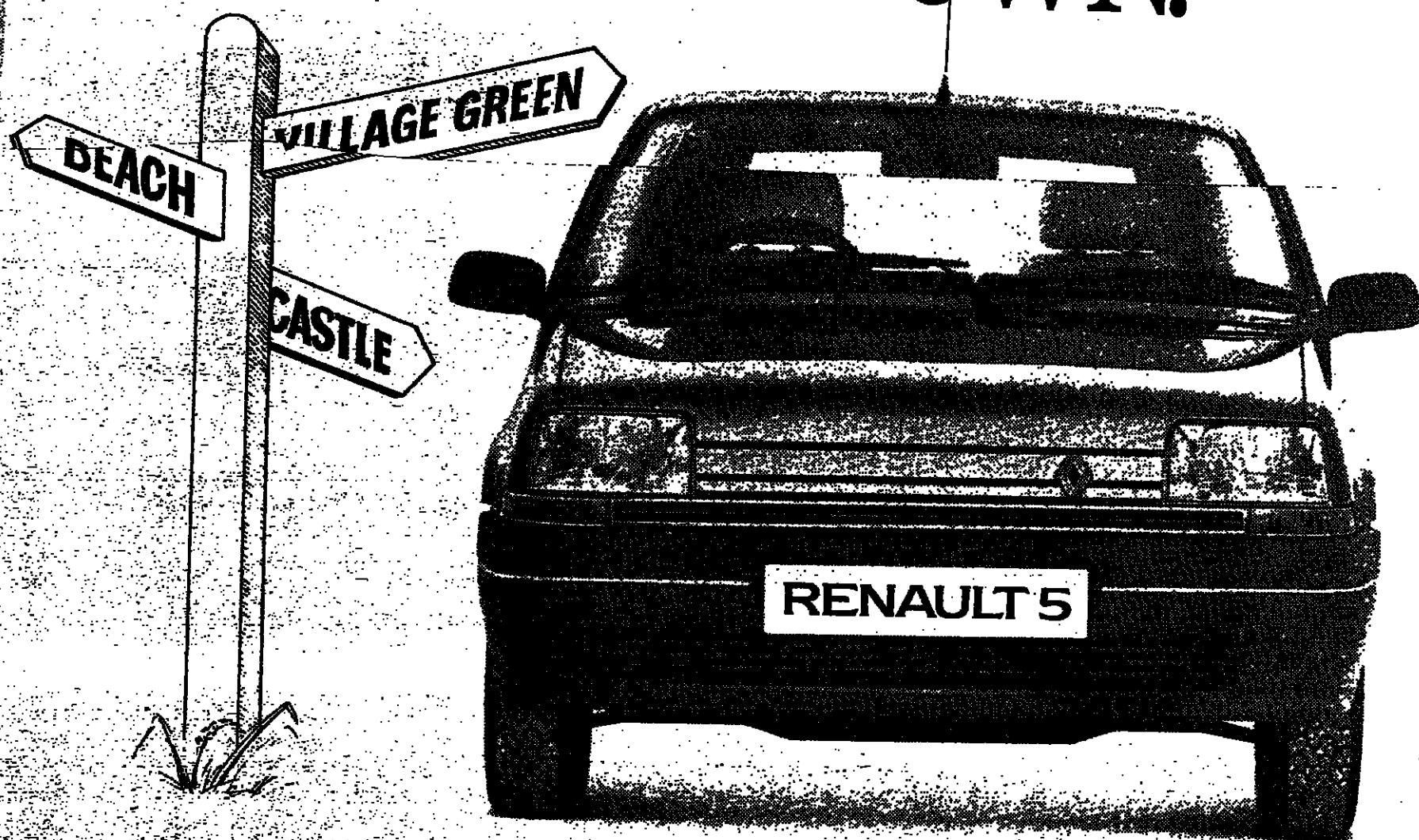
Prime Minister, Parliament was a "closed book to them". Political knowledge was limited to the local authority, of which they probably had direct experience.

Even an ostensibly political organization, the Young Conservatives, was used by members largely for social rather than political purposes.

The report also found that about 44 per cent of a sample of those aged 15 and 16 claimed to go to a public house at least once a month.

ESRC Research Briefing (ESRC, 160 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6BA; free).

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مكتبة الامم

Death risk persists as sale foam rules

by Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

...the chemical is 'colourless and odourless' and is said to be so powerful that one or two drops in the air can have the desired effect. The discovery has been taken seriously by the Ministry of Defence on behalf of their service dog handlers, who still rely as much on their canine sniffers as they do on the latest sophisticated inanimate equipment, for seeking out terrorist bombs. Researchers at Warwick University, which leads the world in olfactory studies, have been given a grant of £120,000 to find an antidote to the chemical. It seems the Warwick scientists have been engaged in dog-sniffing research for some time to try to discover whether a chemical could be made to neutralize the canine sense of smell. The American scientists who produced the chemical came to Warwick University to share their findings and seek advice. Sources at the university said: "Defence and Customs people have been worried that someone could create such a chemical for a while and to try and prevent this, they have been funding work here." Preliminary studies of the chemical produced by the Americans disclosed that dogs sniffing the substance could be put out of action for up to two years. The security authorities are afraid that if the chemical were to get into the wrong hands, it could give a new weapon to the terrorist and drug smuggler. One security source in Northern Ireland said yesterday: "We do not need dogs in on spec. We usually know there is a bomb planted but if a chemical were used against the dogs we would have to go back to using more men which would certainly add to the time it takes to discover a device." One particular danger is that the minor changes in the dog's behaviour after inhaling the chemical might go unnoticed by their handlers, huffing soldiers or police hunting for bombs into a false sense of security. The existence of the chemical is expected to be disclosed by the university next month. The university researchers have no idea how long it will take to find an antidote.

Chess prodigy hailed as genius

by Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

...the chess prodigy from Stockholm, Sweden, who has been hailed as a genius. The 14-year-old boy, Magnus Carlsen, has won the World Chess Championship for the first time in the history of the game. He is the youngest player ever to win the title. Carlsen's victory was a surprise to many chess experts, who had predicted that the title would go to a more established player. Carlsen's performance was exceptional, with a record of 10 wins and 2 draws. He defeated his opponent, Garry Kasparov, in a thrilling final match. Carlsen's victory has made him a household name in the world of chess. He is now being hailed as a chess prodigy and a genius. Carlsen's story is a testament to the power of hard work and dedication. He has spent countless hours practicing chess, and his talent has shone through. His victory is a source of pride for his family and his country. Carlsen's success has also inspired many young people to take up chess. They see him as a role model and want to follow in his footsteps. Carlsen's victory is a historic moment in the world of chess. It marks the beginning of a new era, one in which a young prodigy has taken the world by storm. Carlsen's story is a reminder that age is no barrier to success. With hard work and talent, anyone can achieve greatness.



Matthew Sadler, stunning the chess world at the age of 14 (Photograph: Alan Weller)

Check on how train drivers use brakes

by Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

...a series of controlled experiments on train braking systems has begun to find out why a small number of drivers fail to stop in time at red danger lights. The experiments come after complaints by rail passengers about repeated brake failures. A panel of independent experts at the Royal Holloway College, North London, is also examining the way drivers use the braking system. British Rail believes problems stem from a lack of driver confidence. Formerly, the brakes were similar to those on cars, but a new system has an interlocking device which can be less effective if the brakes are applied too fast. Problems arise on routes where both systems are in use. The tests will centre on brake pressures and disc pads.

Death charge

A man aged 31 has been charged with the murder of Suzanne Edwards, aged 16, who was found dead at Grimsby, Nottinghamshire, on Saturday. The man, who has not been named, will appear before Nottingham magistrates today.

Tube blaze

A fire at Tottenham Court Road Underground station, central London, yesterday may have been started deliberately, British Transport Police said.

Irish crime up

Crime in the Irish Republic rose by nearly 10 per cent last year, the first increase since 1984. Figures released yesterday showed a rise in armed robberies and burglary and a drop in the police detection rate to about 27 per cent.

Nirex gets dumping invitation

by Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

Lord Thorneycroft, the Lord-Lieutenant of Glamorgan, said yesterday he would welcome a nuclear waste repository on his land in the north of Scotland. Negotiations between Lord Thorneycroft's lawyers and the Nuclear Industry Radioactive Waste Executive (Nirex) are being conducted with the aim of test boring land on the sporting estate near the nabreac, Highland. A survey several years ago identified large areas of land suitable for nuclear waste storage. Nirex intends to build a repository over an area of about 100 acres, although a smaller site for low and intermediate level radioactive waste would cost only about 100 acres. Lord Thorneycroft, a sportsman and a member of the Social and Sports Council, said: "Nirex is after a lump of rock," he said. "We are fairly confident that we can find it up there. The mass of Strath Halladale, which stretches from the coast inland up the Halladale River." Lord Thorneycroft is keen to ensure the future of the Dounreay nuclear plant, on which he has a large interest.

BA wants private airlines for Europe

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

British Airways yesterday urged the EEC to force airlines throughout Europe to become private companies to ensure they offered fair competition to the recently privatized British airline. Sir Colin Marshall, chief executive of BA, wrote to Mr. Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, stating that the Commission was "undoubtedly and increasingly" and pressing him to begin a process of privatization to permit all European Community airlines to compete on a level playing field. "Only 10 per cent of airlines are in private hands," he said. "SAS was also effectively nationalized by the Government. It is not fair to expect British Airways to compete with airlines that are not subject to the same rules." Marshall also pointed out that BA had been forced to open up its routes to competition from other airlines, and that this had led to a loss of jobs and a decline in service. He urged the Commission to take action to ensure that all airlines in the EEC were subject to the same rules and regulations. Marshall's letter comes as the Commission is considering a proposal to force airlines to become private companies. The proposal is part of a wider effort to liberalize the airline market and to ensure fair competition. Marshall's response is seen as a warning to the Commission that BA is not keen to open up the market to competition from other airlines. He is concerned that this could lead to a loss of jobs and a decline in service. Marshall's letter is also a reminder that BA is a public company and is subject to the same rules and regulations as other public companies. He is urging the Commission to take action to ensure that all airlines in the EEC are subject to the same rules and regulations. Marshall's letter is a clear statement of BA's position on the issue. He is urging the Commission to take action to ensure that all airlines in the EEC are subject to the same rules and regulations. Marshall's letter is a clear statement of BA's position on the issue. He is urging the Commission to take action to ensure that all airlines in the EEC are subject to the same rules and regulations.



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Drug threat to sniffer dogs

By Michael Evans, Defence Correspondent

University researchers have been given a grant by the Ministry of Defence and Customs to investigate ways of countering a previously unknown phenomenon - sniffer dogs who cannot sniff. Highly-trained dogs play a crucial role in sniffing out hidden explosives and drugs. It has emerged that they face a new threat to their expertise after the chance discovery, by American scientists working for a multi-national company, of a chemical which can destroy an animal's sense of smell. The chemical is 'colourless and odourless' and is said to be so powerful that one or two drops in the air can have the desired effect. The discovery has been taken seriously by the Ministry of Defence on behalf of their service dog handlers, who still rely as much on their canine sniffers as they do on the latest sophisticated inanimate equipment, for seeking out terrorist bombs. Researchers at Warwick University, which leads the world in olfactory studies, have been given a grant of £120,000 to find an antidote to the chemical. It seems the Warwick scientists have been engaged in dog-sniffing research for some time to try to discover whether a chemical could be made to neutralize the canine sense of smell. The American scientists who produced the chemical came to Warwick University to share their findings and seek advice. Sources at the university said: "Defence and Customs people have been worried that someone could create such a chemical for a while and to try and prevent this, they have been funding work here." Preliminary studies of the chemical produced by the Americans disclosed that dogs sniffing the substance could be put out of action for up to two years. The security authorities are afraid that if the chemical were to get into the wrong hands, it could give a new weapon to the terrorist and drug smuggler. One security source in Northern Ireland said yesterday: "We do not need dogs in on spec. We usually know there is a bomb planted but if a chemical were used against the dogs we would have to go back to using more men which would certainly add to the time it takes to discover a device." One particular danger is that the minor changes in the dog's behaviour after inhaling the chemical might go unnoticed by their handlers, huffing soldiers or police hunting for bombs into a false sense of security. The existence of the chemical is expected to be disclosed by the university next month. The university researchers have no idea how long it will take to find an antidote.

Gorbachov seeking phased reduction of troops in Europe

From Michael Binyon, Moscow

Mr Mikhail Gorbachov yesterday proposed a mutual phased reduction of 500,000 troops in Europe by the Warsaw Pact and Nato during a second round of talks with President Reagan devoted largely to arms control.

The proposal, announced afterwards by Mr Gennady Gerasimov, the Soviet spokesman, was the Soviet response to Western concern that the next phase of arms talks should concentrate on asymmetries in the conventional balance. But Mr Gerasimov was vague on the implementation of what he called a two-stage plan, and the US response appears to have been unenthusiastic.

The Soviet leader also put forward a proposal for immediate and separate agreement on air-launched cruise missiles, one of the five issues as yet unresolved in the strategic arms negotiations.

He said the two sides could agree to designate certain bases that would carry nuclear-armed cruise missiles and those where missiles with conventional warheads would be based. This would make verification easier. The American side, however, rejected this proposal, he said.

Instead, they put forward a plan to leave sea-launched cruise missiles out of a strategic arms agreement because of the great difficulties of verification. But the Russians in turn rejected this, claiming that the US had a marked advantage in submarine-launched missiles, and was unwilling to take into account Soviet concern over this.

The proposals were discussed after working parties, chaired by Mr Max Kampelman, the chief US arms negotiator, and Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, Chief of the Soviet General Staff, had put forward suggestions for speeding up the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (Sart).

The two sides are also expected to sign an agreement that would require their governments to notify each other in advance of test firings of land-based and submarine-based intercontinental ballis-

tic missiles. The summit is also expected to produce agreement on the verification of nuclear testing.

At the same time Mr Frank Carlucci, the US Defence Secretary, and Mr Dmitry Yazov, his Soviet counterpart, met for more than three hours of separate talks at the Soviet Defence Ministry and had what Mr Carlucci called "a very positive dialogue". It was only the second time they had met, following their unprecedented discussions in Bern in mid-March.

US officials said they concentrated on the new Soviet defensive posture and Mr Gorbachov's concept of "re-

asonable sufficiency" in defence forces. The US remains sceptical that the Russians have made any significant changes in their attack-oriented posture towards Western Europe. The President's talks with Mr Gorbachov were described by both the Soviet and US spokesmen as cordial and businesslike. The two men were said to have exchanged jokes during their 100-minute session - although Mr Marlin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, would not divulge them.

Mr Gerasimov emphasized again that the Russians are still keen to sign a treaty with the present Administration. He suggested that the American Strategic Defence Initia-

tion was still a stumbling point, and that the Russians were worried not about stopping weapons in space but about extending the arms race into space. However, he refused to pin the Soviet side down to setting conditions for a START treaty.

Mr Gerasimov was asked if Mr Reagan's forthright and contentious remarks about human rights and religious freedom had soured the atmosphere. While making it clear that these had been distasteful to the Soviet side, he refused to condemn the President's behaviour, and insisted that he was free to meet whoever he wanted during his visit.

The Russians have clearly decided simply to ignore the issue officially, and Mr Gorbachov's animated conversation with President Reagan later in the evening as he was introducing his guests at a Kremlin banquet, made it clear that the Soviet side will concentrate instead on drawing Mr Reagan into further agreements on other issues.

President Reagan made an embarrassing blunder at the start of his talks with Mr Gorbachov when asked about his meeting later with dissidents. He joked that the Russians had arranged that "so that I'd feel at home". He added later: "Every once in a while I'm meeting with some rather disagreeable people at home." Asked immediately whether he considered dissidents disagreeable, he said: "I don't mean that." Mr Gorbachov, asked about the meeting, replied frostily that he had proposed a regular meeting between US and Soviet parliamentarians to discuss humanitarian questions.

Meanwhile, Mrs Nancy Reagan had a busy day, visiting the grave outside Moscow of Boris Pasternak, the writer, and being shown around School No 29 in the city centre by Mrs Naniuli Shevardnadze, the wife of the Soviet Foreign Minister, where the children tried, without much success, to teach her Russian.

Leading article, page 17

THE MOSCOW SUMMIT



Applause for an unusual visitor: Children greeting Mrs Nancy Reagan at School No 29 in Kropotkinskaya Street yesterday morning while her husband was holding a second round of discussions with Mr Gorbachov. The children at the school presented Mrs Reagan with a special book to commemorate her visit.

DANILOV MONASTERY SPEECH

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

Reagan praise for Russian faith

As if in answer to his plea in Helsinki, the bells of Danilov monastery rang out for President Reagan as he entered the 700-year-old complex of churches, newly restored to the Russian Orthodox Church and to its pristine beauty.

Inside President Reagan issued another ringing appeal for religious liberty in the Soviet Union, calling for thousands of closed churches to be reopened and for banned congregations to be allowed to practise their religion freely.

Declaring that the Russian people's faith had been strengthened through suffering, he saluted the Russian Orthodox Church on 1,000 years of Christianity, and said it was approaching its second millennium next month with new hope.

"We in our country share this hope for a new age of religious freedom in the Soviet Union. We share the hope that this monastery is not an end in itself, but the symbol of a new policy of religious tolerance

that will extend to all peoples of all faiths."

And in a passage sure to inflame official Soviet sensitivities further, he quoted Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, the exiled Soviet writer, whom he called one of Russia's greatest writers and believers.

Mr Reagan quoted his observation that religious faith was at the heart of Russian life. "In our prayers," the President added, "we may keep that image in mind - the thought that the bells may ring again, sounding throughout Moscow and across the countryside, clamouring for joy in their new-found freedom."

Mr Reagan had hoped to meet representatives of all the main religious faiths in the Soviet Union at the monastery, but the Soviet authorities balked at this, especially as he had hoped to lend visible support to the banned Ukrainian Church.

Instead, Mr Reagan spoke only to leaders of the Russian Orthodox Church, who told him and his wife that religious

life in the Soviet Union was being increasingly freed from past restrictions.

Aluding to these moves, including Mr Gorbachov's meeting with Patriarch Pimen and members of the Holy Synod, Mr Reagan said he hoped perestroika would bring changes for the church, and glorify "let loose new courses of belief, singing praise to God that gave us life".

But he noted that Americans "feel it keenly when religious freedom is denied to anyone anywhere, and hope with you that soon all the many Soviet religious communities that are now prevented from registering or are banned altogether, including the Ukrainian Catholic and orthodox churches, will soon be able to practise their religion freely."

Soviet television showed Mr Reagan's arrival at the monastery where a small crowd of mainly older people had gathered. A large crowd flowed in as soon as the Reagans left - young and old

people celebrating Whitsun.

Mr Reagan was taken on a tour of the buildings that, until last year, were used as a government warehouse and have now been fully restored, at church expense, as a monastery. The gold domes of the churches gleamed anew, the courtyard has been recobbled, and the monks' quarters have been rebuilt.

Everywhere there was fresh paint, fresh grass and fresh monks - some so young that their beards had not yet burst out to the thick authority of the older priests.

The President and his wife were shown the art of icon painting, and some of the new icons adorning the walls of the churches and buildings. The ochre and white buildings gleamed in the hot summer sun, and there were incongruous scenes of young monks in their traditional black habits mingling with Soviet police in their summer uniforms and groups of American cameramen and reporters.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Amnesty reports tiny steps forward

By Andrew McEwen

Diplomatic Correspondent
Among the few crumbs of hope during his years in a Soviet labour camp for Mr Vyacheslav Skudis, an American-born Lithuanian, were letters written by supporters in the West. They rarely reached him, but the knowledge that they were being sent was sufficient.

Thousands of miles away, during his imprisonment Mr Park Chong Suk, a "prisoner of conscience", the only comfort was a pair of woollen socks sent by sympathizers in The Netherlands.

The two men were among 253 people known to Amnesty

Moscow (AFP) - A Crimean Tatar test village set up to back demands for a return of Tatars to their traditional Crimean homelands, from which they were deported by Soviet security forces, a Tatar spokeswoman said yesterday.

Several hundred Tatars have been living in tents near Yalta, in central Crimea, for four days. Soldiers and militiamen have surrounded the camp and on Sunday stopped food being sent in, the spokeswoman added.

International who were released last year, leaving 3,352 still incarcerated worldwide because of their beliefs. Only people who have committed no violence are counted as "prisoners of conscience".

Amnesty drew attention to them yesterday to show that the cause of human rights occasionally takes a small step forward. "It would be difficult to carry on if we were not for the pieces of good news that reach us of released prisoners and lives saved," it said.

The smallest gestures of support made a huge difference to some of them. "I treasured the pair of socks... you gave me in prison," Mr Park wrote after being released under a presidential amnesty last July.

A kind letter helped the wife of Mr Anto Kovacevic, aged 29, a teacher of mentally handicapped children who served nearly six years in Yugoslav jails. "I feel like a different person," she wrote after hearing from the Dutch branch of Amnesty.

Like many of the others, her husband was punished for attempting to exercise his right to free speech. "He was accused of having belonged to an emigrant organization in Vienna, having said malicious and untrue things about the Yugoslav political system... and having made derogatory remarks about the late President Tito," Amnesty said.

But not all the 253 people freed were able to resume their lives. Mr Kao Chih-li, an artist, was 73 when he was arrested in Taiwan in 1975 and charged with having belonged to the Chinese Communist Party 25 years earlier. He was 87 when he was set free, his arthritic underpinned by the trembling of his hands.

SAN JOSE: Human rights violations have increased in three South American countries since the signing of the regional peace plan last year, a meeting of the Commission for the Defence of Human Rights in Central America was told yesterday (Martha Honey writes).

The organization coordinates local human rights commissions in each Central American country and denounces violations before the United Nations and international bodies, such as Amnesty International. Its 10th annual meeting concludes here today.

WORLD ROUNDUP

Genoese dockers shun 'poison ship'

Rome - Italian dock-workers in Genoa went on strike yesterday rather than unload the so-called poison ship, the Zanolibia, which is full of leaking and potentially explosive chemical waste (Roger Boyes writes). The strikers, who say that the stinking fumes from the ship make work impossible, may well condemn the ill-fated vessel to continue its odyssey around the world, looking for a port to dump its powerfully toxic cargo.

Lawyers for the ship's owner, Tabalo Shipping, say that two people have died, possibly after being contaminated by the waste - a boy in Venezuela and a Zanolibia crewman during the voyage to Italy. Other crewmen are vomiting and have breathing and skin problems.

The waste was initially shipped from Italy to Djibouti, and then to Venezuela, where it was unloaded. The Venezuelan Government ordered the waste out of the country, and it was taken to Syria, where it was transferred to the Zanolibia, which made one stop in Greece before transporting the waste back to Carrara.

Gaza Strip baby hurt

Jerusalem - A nine-month-old baby suffered a serious eye injury yesterday from a rubber bullet fired by Israeli troops as trouble flared in the occupied Gaza Strip (David Bernstein writes). Her mother, aged 28, was also hurt. The mother and child were admitted to hospital in the Israeli coastal town of Ashdod. Elsewhere in the occupied territories Palestinians staged a general strike to coincide with the superpower summit in Moscow.

● New ambassador: Mr Shimon Shamir, a professor at Tel Aviv University and a leading expert on Egyptian affairs, has been named to replace Mr Moshe Sasson as Israeli Ambassador to Cairo.

Yugoslav challenge

Belgrade - Delegates attending the Yugoslav Communist Party conference here were told yesterday by Mr Slobodan Milosevic, a rising star of the younger generation of politicians, that unless the leadership implemented drastic reforms by the autumn it should be dismissed (Dessa Trevisan writes). Then an extraordinary party congress would elect a new, reformist leadership.

Mr Milosevic, aged 47, heads the party in Serbia, the biggest Yugoslav republic, and is one of the leaders who have become impatient with the party's failure to resolve the country's economic and political difficulties. Delegates have said the conference offers "a last chance" for the party leadership to come to grips with Yugoslavia's crisis.

Sikh priests sacked

Delhi - Mr Jasbir Singh Rode, who was hailed as a hero when he was released from jail two months ago, was dismissed yesterday as the chief priest of the Golden Temple by the Sikh management committee (Our Correspondent writes). The four other high priests were also removed. Mr Dayal Singh, the assistant secretary of the committee, said the priests had "violated the panth (faith)". Mr Rode was jailed again on May 12, when he defied police orders and tried to march on the Golden Temple at the height of a 10-day police siege of the shrine.

US plans new rocket

Washington - The Pentagon is said to be planning the construction of an experimental rocket that would be launched from a plane to put military satellites into space (Christopher Thomas writes).

The three-stage winged rocket would be dropped from a B 52 bomber about seven miles above the Earth and blast into space, placing payloads of up to 600 lbs into orbit on short notice, at low cost and, perhaps, secretly. The New York Times said yesterday. Government officials told the newspaper that a prototype may fly next year.

Politburo wives sharing the limelight

From Michael Binyon, Moscow

All state visits begin with a banquet, and President Reagan's first trip to the Soviet Union was no exception.

Yesterday he and Mrs Reagan were guests at a dinner given by Mr and Mrs Gorbachov in the Hall of Facets, the Kremlin palace where Tsars celebrated their victories, grand dukes toasted foreign guests, and matters of state were decided more than 400 years ago.

The Gorbachovs and the Reagans received the guests, chatting amiably, only hours after Mr Reagan had held an emotional meeting in the US Ambassador's residence with dissidents, Jewish refugees and representatives of oppressed minorities.

Mr Gorbachov, however, appeared quite unruffled by his guest's earlier meeting. One by one the Soviet Union's pre-eminent men were presented to the Reagans. President Reagan, in a smart, dark lounge suit, had a big smile for each one, a warm handshake and a personal word or two as the interpreter whispered Mr Gorbachov's introductory remarks and - judging from television - not a few jokes about each one.

Beside him stood Mrs Gorbachov in a glittering blue evening blouse with diamond design, and a black skirt. Mrs Nancy Reagan was wearing a short, red and gold short dress.

The introductions provided a rare glimpse for Soviet television viewers of the wives of the Politburo members,

who normally stay out of the public spotlight. Two who attracted attention were Mrs Ligachov, the wife of the party ideology chief, and Mrs Lev Zaikov, the young-looking wife of the new Moscow city boss.

Among the Soviet guests were those taking part in the summit discussions, Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, the Chief of the General Staff, and Mr Georgy Arbatov, head of the USA Institute. On the US side were Mr Frank Carlucci, Secretary of Defence, General Colin Powell, National Security Adviser and Mr Howard Baker, White House Chief of Staff.

Among the Soviet intelligentsia were Mr Yuri Grigorovich, the Bolshoi Ballet's choreographer and artistic director and his wife, Natalia Bessmertnova. However, it was the imposing figure of Patriarch Pimen, the Patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church, and Metropolitan Filaret of Minsk, the church's foreign minister, who evoked the most animated greet-

ing from the Reagans. They were fitting guests on a day when Mr Reagan had called for greater religious freedom in the Soviet Union.

The guests were treated to caviare, cold hors d'oeuvres, fish soup, perch baked with crab meat, loin of veal and fruit cream parfait with nuts, washed down with Georgian red and white wines, Soviet champagne, and vintage Armenian brandy.

At the formal toast, proposed by Mr Gorbachov, the Soviet leader spoke of his own reform programme which he called the "renewal of society, humanization of life and elevation of ideals that have always and everywhere been in the interests of the people and of each individual".

He said his programme called for democracy and openness, social justice, and aimed to give maximum freedom to people. It was a pointed reminder that his country was already undertaking those changes President Reagan urged on him.

Today's timetable in Moscow

The timetable for today's summit talks and events:
10am Mr Reagan and Mr Gorbachov's third meeting, in Mr Gorbachov's office. They walk to St Catherine's Hall to continue their talks. Topics are expected to include arms control and regional conflicts.
Noon Mr Reagan speaks to the cultural and artistic community at the House of Writers.

2.30pm Press briefing by Mr Marlin Fitzwater, White House spokesman, and Mr Gennady Gerasimov, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman.
4pm Mr Reagan answers questions from students and teachers at Moscow University.
8pm Mr and Mrs Reagan host a dinner for Mr and Mrs Gorbachov at the US Ambassador's residence.

SLICK OPERATION FOR MEDIA

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

T-shirts and TV aerials satisfy press

Among the 5,635 journalists from 63 countries accredited to cover the fourth Gorbachov-Reagan summit, the most sought-after piece of equipment is a Soviet television aerial, costing about £7, which when attached to a set enables it to receive the round-the-clock summit meeting coverage provided by the American Cable News Network.

Under a unique agreement, symbolic of the improved Soviet-American ties indicated by regular summit meetings, the Kremlin has agreed to let Gorbachov, the state broadcasting service, relay uncensored CNN coverage on a Soviet UHF channel to which the aerials (now changing hands at many times the retail price) give instant access. Without the special aerials, the media circus is forced to rely for most of its news on television sets installed in the Soviet International Trade Centre, now converted into a press centre.

With free Pepsi Cola served by shapely Russian waitresses

in tight-fitting Stolichnaya vodka T-shirts (the two companies have a joint marketing agreement), The Times and the International Herald Tribune on daily sale in the foyer and telephones linked direct to the US telephone system, the slick operation reflects the remarkable new mood of superpower co-operation.

Even Tass, widely regarded as one of the last bastions of the "old thinking" which Mr Gorbachov is trying to eradicate, has got in on the act and joined forces with Kavulich International, a Washington-based marketing firm, to design and produce commemorative T-shirts, buttons, plastic bags, audio-cassettes and record albums.

The joint Soviet-American venture, enlivened in a press release as gushing as any put out by a Western public relations firm, announced that Tass is also about to produce a Soviet Top-20 radio and television programme based on the American Top Forty show. The cotton T-shirts, com-

plete with the official logo of Tass, are being sold to queues of journalistic buyers at \$20 (£11) a time. It is a price which has convinced many Westerners that, despite being a late starter, Tass has learnt the art of capitalism at an impressive pace.

A more bizarre item also on display to tempt the captive journalistic audience is the modern Russian version of the Bible. Published to commemorate this month's 1,000th anniversary of Christianity in the Soviet Union, it too was being snapped up at 35 roubles (£35) a copy.

The vast array of television personnel are installed in the warren-like corridors of the Rossiya, one of the world's largest hotels, regarded even in normal times as a potential fire risk.

With rows of thick power cables running haphazardly along the ceilings and even in and out of windows, the danger has been greatly increased. "They keep broadcasting complicated fire drills in a variety of languages over the Tannoy," explained a BBC executive. "But I don't think anyone has the time to listen. They also keep sending round officious Soviet fire officers to try to ensure that the whole place doesn't go up in smoke."

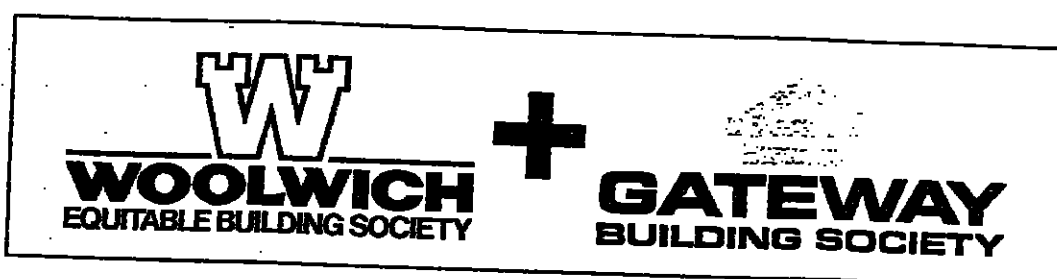
The side of the hotel facing

Red Square and the Kremlin is lined with white satellite dishes beaming the reports back to the US and improvised studios which have provided the pundits with what one American producer described as "a fairytale location with nightmare possibilities".

The official Soviet media are reeling in the attention being focused on all things Soviet and the visiting newsmen are being deluged in propaganda material outlining the virtues of perestroika.

Although Moscow has failed to attract fringe activity to the extent found in Washington at December's summit, it has not been without bizarre events. The prize for the most off-beat has gone to the New York artist, Willa Shalit, who has found an impromptu stage on Moscow's historic Arbat Street where she nightly does a roaring trade making plaster casts of Soviet and American handshakes and will give a cast of President Reagan's features to a Soviet blind organization.

T-shirt twosome: Luisa Palladino, of the US Embassy, in summit wear.



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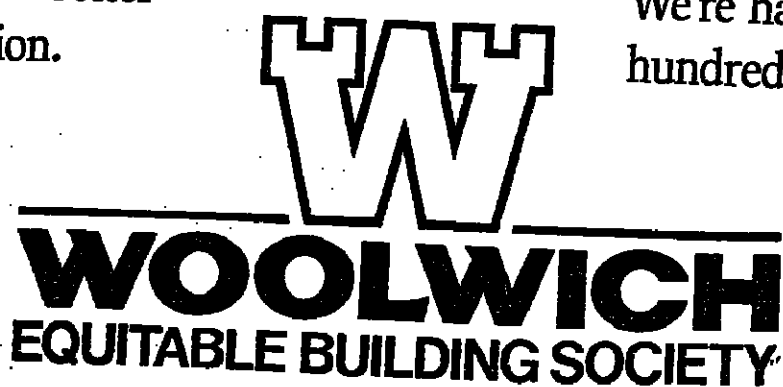
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New Caledonia controversy

France says Army guilty over bloody end to Kanak siege

By Our Foreign Staff

The French Government said yesterday that its security forces were guilty of misconduct during a bloody assault to free 23 hostages from a jungle cave in its South Pacific territory of New Caledonia.

Legal proceedings were last night taken against unnamed persons who were charged with murder and non-assistance to persons whose life was in danger.

The Defence Minister, M Jean-Pierre Chevènement, said an inquiry by the Army and the Gendarmerie into the May 5 operation on the island of Ouvéa concluded that "acts contrary to military duty were committed".

"All those who may have stained the honour of the Army will be mercilessly pursued. They will be severely punished," he told reporters.

The Socialist Defence Minister linked the moves to the mysterious death of the chief kidnapper, Alphonse Dianou, after being evacuated from the battle scene on a stretcher.

Melanesian witnesses described how immediately after the fighting stopped a doctor had bandaged a leg wound suffered by Alphonse Dianou and set up a drip. But later, according to the witnesses, the drip was ripped out by soldiers and M Dianou was left lying in the sun unattended. He died some hours later.

A photograph published in *Paris-Match* shows a group of prisoners face-down on the ground, with hands tied behind their backs. They are surrounded by soldiers, but closer inspection reveals one

prisoner is lying face up on a stretcher - his leg wrapped in a blood-soaked bandage. There is no sign of a drip. M Chevènement did not confirm this version but said that an unidentified officer in charge of evacuating the wounded had been suspended from duty.

"There are some points which need to be cleared up after Dianou's evacuation," the Defence Minister said.

It was the first acknowledgement from the French military of wrongdoing in the assault in which 19 Kanak separatists and two French soldiers were killed. Kanak witnesses also maintain that two other Melanesians were killed in cold blood after they had surrendered. But French military sources denied that there were any summary executions. The main separatist group in New Caledonia, the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS), has termed the operation a "colonial massacre".

Controversy over the attack had grown ever since a leaked military report published in *Le Monde* had stated that political pressure in the run-up to the presidential election made the use of force inevitable.

The attack was ordered in the last days of the centre-right Government of the former Prime Minister, M Jacques Chirac, the defeated challenger in the May 8 run-off against President Mitterrand.

The commando force freed all the hostages unharmed - 22 gendarmes and a magistrate - in an operation which M Chirac said had restored the honour of the French military.

But the left accused M Chirac of ordering the attack as a vote-winning ploy to his presidential election campaign. That charge was backed up in the report written by the head of France's elite anti-terrorist squad, known as the GIGN, and published in *Le Monde*. M Chevènement said the findings of the military inquiry had been given to the Justice Ministry. The authorities must also decide whether to hold a full-scale judicial inquiry into the attack.

This would require post-mortem examinations on the victims.

A commission set up by the Prime Minister, M Michel Rocard, is in New Caledonia to try to renew links between the Melanesians and the pro-French settlers. Tension still remains high in some parts of the territory with sporadic shooting and arson attacks.



M Chevènement: Will deal severely with misconduct.

'Syrian warning' to Phalangist presidential candidate

Fireball car bomb leaves 15 dead in Christian Beirut

From Robert Fisk, west Beirut

Fifteen people were killed yesterday morning when a car bomb exploded in Christian east Beirut, sending a wall of flame through a crowded street that left 68 people injured and a trail of wrecked vehicles and buildings.

Perhaps it was meant as a warning. The Christians might certainly assume it was a message from the Syrians - bloody and uncompromising, timed to cause the greatest possible effect - but there was, of course, no evidence to prove it. All that was left was the burnt-out carcass of a Volvo car, 15 bodies and the suspicion that Syria was losing patience with those Christians who still insisted that the Phalangist militia leader should be the next President of Lebanon.

The car bomb exploded at 10.30 yesterday morning outside a pastry shop in Rmeil Street in the Ashrafieh district of east Beirut. Crowded with traffic as it usually is at this hour, the narrow thoroughfare was a death trap through which the explosives blasted a path: 10 of those killed were so terribly mutilated that they were unidentifiable. The miniature firestorm swept down the busy street, setting light to 30 cars and smashing the front walls of more than 20 buildings.

The explosion was less than a quarter of a mile from a local office of the Phalangist militia, whose leader is regarded as a presidential candidate. The Phalange has been promoting Mr Samir Geagea as a possible successor to President Gemayel, a prospect which - considering Mr Geagea's antipathy towards Damascus - is not viewed with much enthusiasm by the Syrians. They have made it clear that they want to see a Christian President acceptable to Muslims as well as Christians.

In the rituals of vengeance that often govern political events here, however, there may have been another reason for yesterday's car bomb: the approaching anniversary of the murder of Rashid Karami, the Lebanese Prime Minister.

It matters little that Karami would never have approved of such revenge. There are those, Lebanese as well as Syrians, who would still like to satisfy their feelings of anger that Lebanon's extremely pliable elder statesman should have been taken from them. At the time, the Muslims - Sunnis and Shias alike - blamed the Phalange for his murder.

LONDON: An approach by Tehran to the British Government through two intermediaries suggesting talks with a view to releasing Mr Terry Waite, Mr John McCarthy and Mr Brian Keenan, the three British hostages in Beirut, has been turned down (Hazhir Teimourian and Andrew McEwen write).

One of the intermediaries, Lord Kilbracken, last night criticized the Government for adopting an "intransigent position".

The Foreign Office said it was willing to talk, but not to make deals. *The Times* understands that although the Iranians sent a message saying that they wanted "talks without pre-conditions", they also made it clear to the intermediaries that the release of hostages should lead to a restoration of full diplomatic relations. This is seen at the Foreign Office as an implicit deal.



Civilians and militiamen digging through the rubble in a search for survivors of yesterday's car bomb that destroyed buildings and cars along the whole length of a street in Beirut.

Court drama exposes puritanical Sweden

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

A Stockholm court yesterday heard evidence by a small child against her father at the opening of a retrial of two doctors charged with the killing and ritual dismemberment of a prostitute.

A bespectacled general practitioner appeared unconcerned as the Public Prosecutor, Mr Anders Helin, quoted testimony given by his daughter, who was 18 months old at the time of the murder.

"Daddy cut off the breast... They took the head off and threw it away... then the lady was chopped up", Mr Helin quoted the girl as saying.

The girl's story, which child psychologists describe as credible, emerged in the course of an earlier incest inquiry against her father. Under Swedish law, defendants' names cannot be published.

The courtroom battle, upon which hinges the reputation of the Swedish judicial system, got under way in a blaze of publicity. Members of the public queued for admission to one of the most bizarre and gory trials in the country's history. It has thrown into sharp focus not only the credibility of Sweden's legal processes, already under fire following the conviction last year of Captain Simon Hayward, a Life Guards officer, on drug smuggling charges, but also the validity of its moral attitudes.

Despite a reputation for liberality in sexual matters, Sweden actually remains remarkably strict-faced, its mo-

res basically puritanical. It is the product of a rural society which at the turn of the century made a quantum jump into urbanization, while retaining its simple peasant values.

Disturbingly for Sweden, the murder victim was a 27-year-old prostitute, Catrine de Costa, who plied her trade on *Malmskillnadsgatan*, the city's "street of shame".

The most disturbing implication of the present trial is that the two accused are being prosecuted simply because they were known to buy sexual services on *Malmskillnadsgatan* and, perhaps, to be sexual deviants, rather than on any evidence that they actually murdered anyone.

The discovery of parts of the prostitute's body in 1984 shocked a society that had thought of itself as a model of well-ordered social rectitude, the more so since its notoriously incompetent police force was unable to find the woman's head.

Charges against the two doctors were dropped, then brought again earlier this year. During the first trial allegations of sexual perversion, cannibalism and necrophilia aroused public interest to fever pitch. However, the trial is a big topic of discussion not just for its more sensational aspects. The main testimony against the two accused, who plead not guilty, is from the five-year-old daughter of one of them and is based on her memory of events

that would have taken place when she was 18 months old.

A procession of child psychologists and social workers has been produced by the prosecution to back the validity of the child's evidence.

However, the defence argues that what she, in fact, described in taped conversations were fears aroused by a gruesome child story book featuring Jultomten, the Swedish Santa Claus, who, with his aides, cuts up animals with saws.

It is also argued that the girl's words "papa removed the breast" refers to nothing more sinister than the doctor's remark to his wife that the child should be weaned.

The girl is also alleged to have claimed that "the head fell into the (waste paper) basket" and was later buried in a flower bed. When police later dug up the garden of a summer cottage regularly visited by the two accused they found nothing.

Interest during the first hearing centred on lurid details of collections of brains and skulls, unconnected with the actual murder itself, as the prosecution sought to prove that the two doctors had a perverse obsession with sex and death.

When the jury returned a guilty verdict and its members spoke out in the press before the verdict had been ratified by the judge, the High Court decided the proceedings null and void and ruled that the two doctors be set free.

Hi-tech smuggling investigation

Britons 'were lured to Rome'

From Roger Boyes, Rome

The delicate diplomatic and legal problem of intercepting "techno-bandits" who smuggle high-technology secrets to the East bloc emerged yesterday during the otherwise inconclusive interrogation of two arrested British businessmen.

Mr Clifford Chadwick and Mr Brian Butcher were arrested separately at Rome airport last week. The arrest warrants were issued by the United States under the Export Administration Act, which tries to restrict the flow of United States technical material to the Soviet bloc. The charges are of dodging export regulations and, in Mr Butcher's case, relate to a purchase of technical goods from a company in Phoenix, Arizona. He and Mr Chadwick deny committing any offence.

According to a specialist on high-technology transfer, the Britons were lured to Rome by United States agents because Italy respects the terms of the Export Administration Act. The warrants would not have been valid in Britain. Mr

Kevin Kyle, author of a book, *Trade Wars*, visited Mr Butcher in Regina Coolidge prison last week and says that the arrest followed a chain of suspicious rendezvous - in Canada and Paris - that were designed to lure the 55-year-old Englishman into the net of the US Customs service.

"Every single step in this case was illegally perpetrated by the United States authorities," he said yesterday. "They are not allowed to abduct British subjects to foreign capitals in this way." Mr Chadwick, who saw Mr Kyle for only a brief moment in the prison, cried out: "I just don't know anything about this. I've been to the US Embassy in London several times recently to make statements." Mr Chadwick was taken away by the police before he could say anything more.

The US Embassy could not comment yesterday on the accusation of entrapment. US Customs officials believe that they are on the track of a smuggling ring to Eastern Europe and that documents relating to the integrated cir-

cuits on board US submarines have been passed on to Soviet bloc intelligence services.

But the US warrants, quoting mainly paragraphs of legal codes, refer to such goods as air conditioning units and framed plastic doors, rather than submarine secrets. The goods that Mr Butcher bought from the Arizona company were fairly straightforward chip-making machines, retailing at about £1,500 each.

Having received a telex from his Arizona business contact, Mr Butcher set out from London for Rome eight days ago and was met at the airport by a US federal agent. Mr Chadwick arrived separately and, according to preliminary inquiries, had no business relationship with Mr Butcher.

The real issue is whether the two Britons should be extradited on the basis of the US warrants. Italian authorities have to be satisfied that they would be liable to prosecution in Italy before granting extradition. The US has 45 days to supply relevant documents supporting their case.

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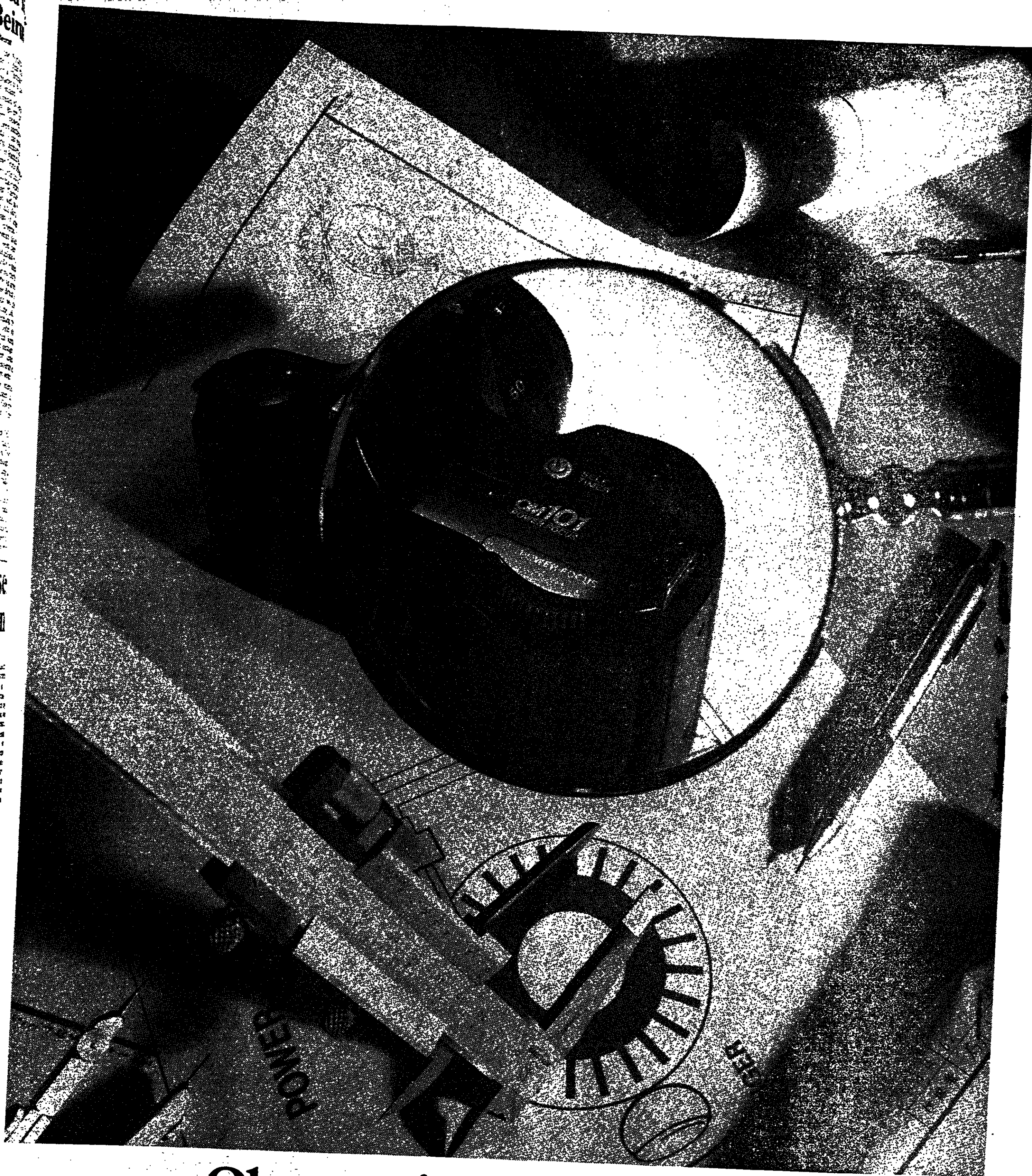
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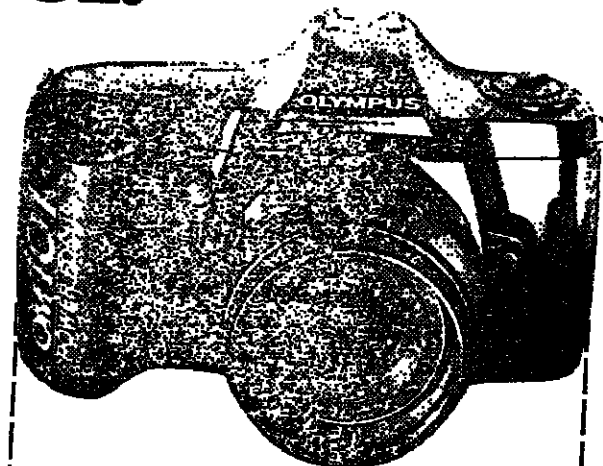
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UN plans to launch \$1 billion aid fund for Afghan refugees

From Michael Hamlyn, Kabul

An appeal for \$1 billion (£537 million) aid to returning Afghan refugees is to be launched by Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General, next month.

The money will be spent on projects administered by different arms of the UN, but they will consist principally of assistance in transporting the refugees home, temporary supplies of food, and World Food Programme aid to reconstruct the agricultural economy. Irrigation projects and Afghan housing will need reconstruction.

Medical services will be required and the Afghans have asked for assistance in monitoring refugees at the border. They want to readmit only those who have been registered as refugees by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The Commissioner is establishing an office in Kabul.

President Najibullah of Afghanistan gave a difficult time to Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the UN's special coordinator of assistance to the refugees, at the weekend. Dr Najibullah made it plain that he was not happy with the

UN's apparent inability to stop Pakistan delivering arms to the Mujahidin guerrillas.

Prince Sadruddin, who is also visiting Pakistan and Iran, principal hosts to the five million refugees, will draw up the billion-dollar appeal for launching in June.

The prince expects both the Soviet Union and the United States to be important contributors, and appealed to the two leaders to devote some thought to the matter during their summit.

Direct Soviet economic aid to the Najibullah regime continues at a high rate. Another 300 million roubles (about £300 million) package is at present being assembled which is expected to develop the production of copper and natural gas in Afghanistan, and possibly to assist in the reconstruction of roads.

Britain, which has already said it will commit £10 million, and other possible donors will be unlikely to pledge aid if there is any possibility of its being used to reinforce the Najibullah regime, and one of the successes of the prince's visit to Kabul was the explicit approval for aid to be channelled through the UN's own

agencies and not through the government.

The Afghan ministers were anxious that aid should not fall into the hands of the rebels, but in the areas not under government control the UN bodies will certainly have to work with the tribal leaders, who will often be the local Mujahidin commanders.

Officials here have admitted that it is unlikely that any large projects can be undertaken or any large sums of money committed until the political situation has stabilized. This will almost certainly involve the removal from power of Dr Najibullah.

In the meantime efforts are continuing to give his regime a more broad-based appeal. The names of a new council of ministers have not yet been announced by Mr Mohammad Hassan Sharq, the new non-party Prime Minister, but it is expected to contain 10 or 12 non-party names.

The influence of the Soviet Ambassador is still said to be crucial and it is expected in diplomatic circles that the key portfolios of defence, internal affairs, state security and foreign affairs will remain in party hands.

Churches discuss ways to defy Pretoria

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Church leaders from all over South Africa, and delegates from abroad, began an unprecedented two-day "emergency convocation" here yesterday to discuss ways in which civil disobedience might be used to put pressure on the South African Government to end apartheid.

The convocation will end today with a "service of witness and solidarity" in the Regina Mundi Roman Catholic church in Soweto, Johannesburg's sprawling black satellite city, at which the main speaker will be Archbishop Desmond Tutu. Permission to hold the service in Soweto's open-air Jabulani amphitheatre was refused.

Opening the gathering of about 250 people in St George's Presbyterian Church in central Johannesburg, the Rev Frank Chikane, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, said: "We must go beyond passive non-violence where you do nothing, and move over into active non-violence."

In a document prepared for the convocation, Mr Chikane argued that if the church's advocacy of non-violence was to retain any credibility it would have to show that non-violent protest could be an effective weapon in helping to remove an illegitimate government from power.

"If the church stops at the traditional line where religion is said to end and politics to begin ... it will forfeit any



Mr Paul Boateng, MP for Brent South, second right, with the South African anti-apartheid church leaders, Dr Allan Boesak, left, and the Rev Frank Chikane, at the home of Mrs Theresa Stittings, right, in the settlement of Lawalokamp.

legitimate right to condemn those who go further into the arena of life and death for the sake of justice," he said.

Although delegates will be careful to avoid the term "civil disobedience", a concept that is a criminal offence to advocate under the state of emergency, they will be discussing various forms of "non-co-operation" and "non-collaboration".

These include refusing to comply with the Population Registration Act, under which all South Africans must be classified by race at birth, and the Group Areas Act, which enforces racial segregation of

residential areas, and withholding taxes.

Among the foreign delegates is Mr Paul Boateng, Labour MP for Brent South. Mr Boateng will be reporting to his party, but is here primarily as vice-moderator of the World Council of Churches' programme to combat racism.

Last Sunday, Mr Boateng attended a service with other church leaders at Lawalokamp, a black shanty settlement outside the white-walled Cape coastal town of George. The authorities have said they intend to start legal

action today to evict the remaining 200 black families.

The churches moved to the front of extra-parliamentary opposition since the Government banned all leading black political organizations not already outlawed from engaging in "any activity whatsoever".

The question of the church's attitude to violence has become a controversial one since last July, when the South African Council of Churches endorsed the so-called Langa Declaration adopted by the World Council of Churches. In so doing, it accepted that "the nature of the South African regime... compels the

(liberation) movements to use force along with other means to end oppression".

TV film *crash*: Worldwide Television News and Viewers said yesterday that video tapes of the church service at Lawalokamp intended for use by US and British television had been erased after being given to the state airline for shipment (AP reports).

A joint statement said that four films of the service were given to the South African Airways office at George to be flown to Johannesburg. When the shipment was collected, "the video images on all four tapes had been erased".

Letter from Muscat

A two-century leap in 13 years

How quickly life's little comforts come to be taken for granted. The point was driven home to me while desperately trying to cool off in Muscat. With the mercury showing 106 in the shade, the outdoor pool at my hotel became irresistible.

Diving in the deep end, I found myself struggling in water so hot that the risk I might faint before reaching the ladder crossed my mind. I climbed out shaking and told a local friend: "Oh, the pool cooler must have failed." He said casually: "Pool cooler? Surely he must be joking? Everyone has them. Even the little pool in my garden has got one."

Only three years ago, Omanis were rejoicing over the acquisition of air conditioning. Until then a shortage of generating plant had made even home cooling prone to power cuts. Next came car cooling. Now any car without it is scrap metal.

The irony is that anyone over 20 can remember life without even electricity. Apart from a small generator within the city walls of Muscat, the country did not get its first power plant until the late 1960s.

An even greater irony is that Oman was ruled until 1970 by a man who believed it was better off without the modern world's temptations, with the exception of phones and cars. (He had a rather nice Rolls-Royce). It was a view which helped to get Sultan Said bin Taimur deposed.

To understand how quickly Omani aspirations have developed, one has to remember the past through the eyes of his son, Sultan Qaboos bin Said, the present ruler.

Reminiscing with a friend, he recalled standing at a window in his father's palace at Salalah, the southern capital, in the late 1960s. Outside he saw people in the streets and longed to join them, but was forbidden to go out. He had returned to Oman after eight years abroad to find that his father disapproved of his Western ideas.

He was told to study Islam and Omani culture and not to talk to people outside the family. His only news of the world beyond the palace walls

came from *The Times*, snatched to him by his mother. But the Prince could not step backwards. He saw that Oman, a country bigger than Britain but with less than a million people, was a place of tranquillity untouched by Western problems. But it was one of the world's most backward nations. Oil production began in 1967 but Oman had felt no benefits. There was only one hospital, three schools, five miles of paved roads, and 500 telephones.

Under Sultan Said, Oman was really two walled city-states, Salalah and Muscat. The city gates were locked at night and citizens were ordered to carry a lantern if they went out. There were bizarre restrictions on personal behaviour; even the wearing of spectacles was considered decadent.

Concern was growing in Whitehall that Sultan Said could go the way of King Idris of Libya, who had been overthrown the year before. A local conflict with the southern Dhofari people was being exploited by South Yemen, with Chinese encouragement.

In an almost bloodless coup, the Prince ousted his father, who was flown to Britain by the RAF to spend the last two years of his life in a Park Lane hotel.

It took five years, with British, Iranian and Jordanian help, for Sultan Qaboos to put down the southern revolt. But since 1975 the country has been transformed. Oil production has paid for a total restructuring of the country. By last year the five miles of paved road had grown to 2,500 miles, the one small power station to 24 stations, the three schools to 668 schools, the 500 telephones to 47,000 telephones, the one hospital to 45 hospitals. And now oil revenues are being ploughed into diversification of the economy.

At the end of an audience with Sultan Qaboos I observed that Oman had moved from the 18th century to the 20th in 13 years. The Sultan smiled. "I hope we have kept at least a toe in the past," he said.

Andrew McEwen

Rebels surrender

Harare (AFP) — Almost 100 anti-government dissidents have surrendered in Zimbabwe under an amnesty offering complete pardon, which ends at midnight today, police reported here. The latest group of 16 turned themselves in at Plumtree in Matabeleland province, where several hundred people have been killed in gang raids since 1980.

Spy inquiry

Karlsruhe (AFP) — An inquiry has begun into possible espionage after a West German farmer unearthed military documents near the East German border, the Federal Prosecutor's office said.

School return

Panama City (AFP) — More than 34,000 teachers returned to their classrooms to prepare for next week's reopening of schools, delayed for three months because of Panama's political crisis.

Britons held

Paris (AFP) — Twenty-four Britons, two of them British, were charged with assault and illegal possession of arms, in Brest and Rouen after attacks on coloured people.

Heat deaths

Delhi (AFP) — At least 23 people have died of sunstroke in northern and central India as the region sweated under the worst summer for 20 years, with temperatures up to 48 degrees Celsius.

16 die in flood

Dhaka — The death toll in flooding grew to 16 as mountain torrents and pre-monsoon rains flooded north-eastern Bangladesh, virtually cutting off the tea-growing province of Sylhet.

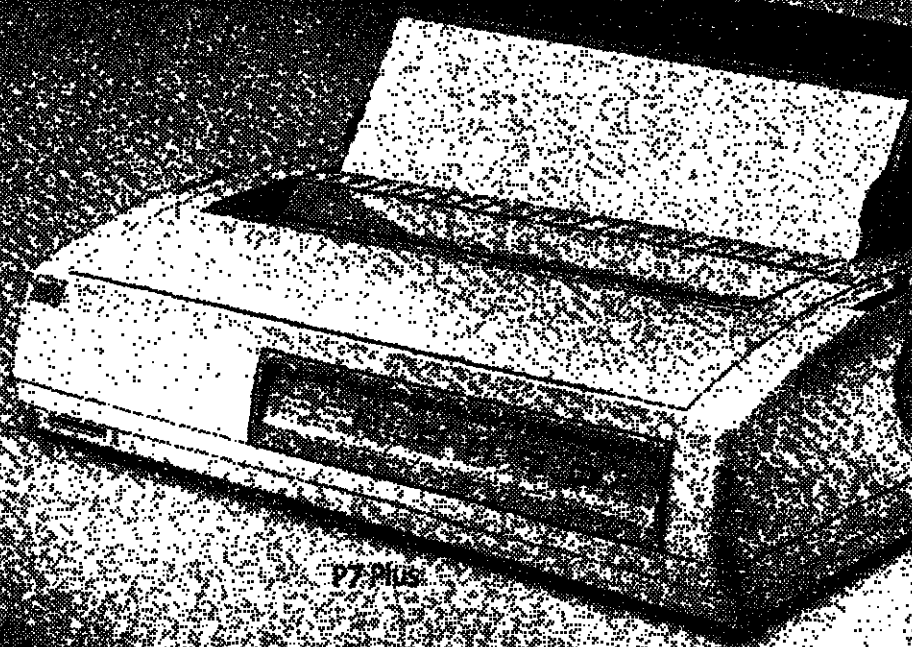
Vatican post

Vatican City (AFP) — Archbishop Edward Cassidy of Australia has been named as Alternate Secretary of State in the Vatican, the number two in the central administration.

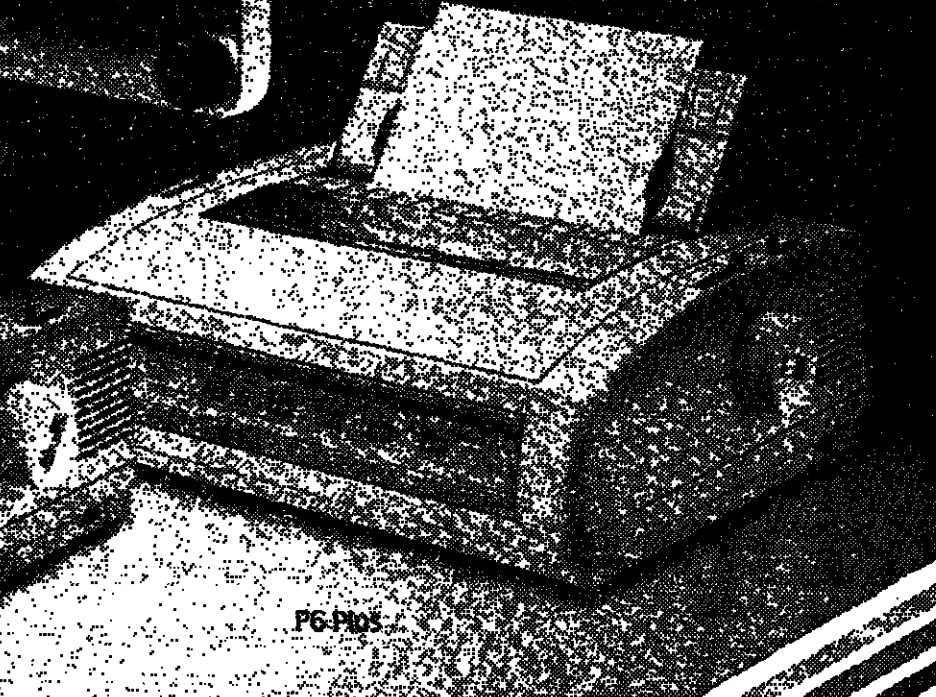
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The Foreign Secretary in Hong Kong

Hanoi attacked over boat people

From Chris Pomeroy, Hong Kong

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, has strongly condemned the Vietnamese Government for allowing a continuing exodus of refugees to leave its shores nearly 13 years after the end of the Vietnam war.

However, his comments fall far short of demands voiced by Hong Kong legislators that new arrivals should be deprived of refugee status and placed in detention centres prior to repatriation to Vietnam.

About 2,576 Vietnamese boat people have successfully made it into Hong Kong waters this month, the largest monthly figure since the high point of the refugee crisis in 1979, in what the Foreign Secretary described as a "dreadful indictment of the Government of Vietnam."

"Conditions and the whole problem are becoming increasingly intolerable and it's difficult to believe that things can possibly go on as they are," Sir Geoffrey said.

He qualified his concern by noting that "no easy solution" was available.

Since the Foreign Secretary flew in on Sunday night, 196 refugees have arrived in the colony by boat. The new arrivals are housed in four old gunpowder depots buried into the hillside of a tiny island adjacent to Hong Kong's business district.

This week's arrivals, nearly 400 of them, will sleep on plastic sheeting for up to seven days before being transferred to one of the three main camps in Hong Kong.

Most recent arrivals are

farmers or fishermen desperate to escape Vietnam's twin scourges of rocketing inflation and successive bad harvests.

Sir Geoffrey also visited the Chi Ma Wan refugee centre, one of the four "closed camps" - barely more than minimum security prisons - which now house the majority of Hong Kong's 13,633 refugee population.

This spring's influx has increased overcrowding and led to deteriorating conditions in the already cramped centres despite the opening of a fourth camp last week.

An outbreak of German measles struck the camp this month, affecting almost 8 per cent of the camp's 2,516 inmates, and forcing a 48 women in the early stages of pregnancy into isolation.

Today Sir Geoffrey will meet local legislators who will request that Britain allows the Hong Kong Government to modify its present policy of treating new arrivals as genuine refugees.

Legislators refused to reveal their exact demands before meeting Sir Geoffrey, but their spokesman, Rita Fan, was quoted this weekend as saying: "We are looking for an answer from Britain, our sovereign state. We are not getting much help from other countries."

So far this year only 1,088 Vietnamese refugees have been resettled in the West against 5,055 arrivals.

Hong Kong's refugee population is now almost double the figure of a year ago.

Other "first asylum" countries in the region, the normal



Sir Geoffrey looking grim-faced as he surveys the scene at a reception centre for Vietnamese boat people in Hong Kong yesterday as one young new arrival looks on bewildered.

stepping stones between Vietnam and the West, have threatened tougher measures to deter fresh arrivals. Thailand began pushing boats back out to sea this spring but now

relocates Vietnamese on the Cambodian border. Malaysia is now reported to have threatened similar action.

Britain resettles 20 refugees a month but takes a larger

Manila wants six-fold aid rise in bases pact

From Gavin Bell, Manila

Faded photographs record the arrival of a troop of the US 5th Cavalry in the Philippines, pitching their tents in grasslands that provided good pasture for their horses. Almost a century later, their successors are still at home on the range north of Manila, but soon they may be compelled to ride off into the sunset.

A joint review of the agreement covering their bases is making slow progress, and there is little prospect of its being renewed in its present form when it expires in 1991.

A rising tide of Philippine nationalism and antipathy towards the installations has forced Washington to consider alternative sites for the air and naval bases, which it regards as vital to the security of South-East Asia and pivotal to US global strategy.

The US argues that the installations are necessary to counter a powerful Soviet military presence in the region, and to provide a security shield for the Philippines and its neighbours in order to devote their limited resources to economic development.

Mr Raul Manglapas, the Foreign Minister, who leads the Philippine negotiating team, is less enamoured of the Pax Americana. He says that Manila has no military need for the bases, that they are politically divisive, and their future will be determined solely on the basis of his country's national interests.

At stake is the primary port of the US 7th Fleet at Subic Bay, the nearby headquarters of the US 13th Air Force at Clark air base, and several

radar and communications installations which together constitute the Americans' biggest military facilities outside the continental United States. A US policy analyst has described them as "the American Gibraltar in South-East Asia".

Only an hour's flying time from the huge Soviet base at Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam, they protect three Indonesian straits through which half of Asia's oil supplies are shipped from the Middle East, and act as staging posts for the defence of the Gulf. In the past, they were key support bases for US forces in Korea and Vietnam.

The negotiations which began in Manila this month have focused on matters such as security, local labour and social conditions - notably the spread of sexually transmitted diseases in communities around the bases.

The more contentious issue of how much the US should pay was broached only last week. The Philippines, having settled for a big fistful of dollars for many years, is looking for quite a few dollars more. Nobody will say how much more, but a figure of \$1.2 billion (\$546 million) a year for the remaining years of the agreement is regarded privately by Philippine officials as realistic.

Since this is about six times what the Americans are currently paying in military and economic aid, tough bargaining sessions are in prospect.

The Philippine Senate unsettled the US side last week by passing a Bill that would

ban the passage and storage of nuclear weapons - thereby rendering the bases virtually useless. It is unlikely that any such legislation would be approved by the more conservative House of Representatives or by President Aquino, but the point of future uncertainty was made.

A Western diplomat commented: "The Philippines hasn't made up its mind yet whether it wants the bases. If the Americans don't have a secure future here, why should they pay more now?" He concluded that the agreement might be renegotiated with a "sunset clause".

A US source said: "If that happens, to my mind the Soviets will have won."

Washington is looking elsewhere, notably towards existing installations on Guam and dock facilities in Singapore. At best, however, US forces in the western Pacific would be dispersed by a less efficient and more costly deployment.

There is by no means a public consensus in the Philippines that the Americans should leave. According to the US, its two main bases employ almost 70,000 Filipinos and pump more than \$500 million annually into the local economy, in addition to the aid package.

There are strong attachments to the former colonial power, and the ambivalent Philippine attitude is neatly summed up by conflicting graffiti on a nearby harbour wall. Beneath "Yanks go home", another hand has added "... and take me with you."

Colombian kidnap crisis deepens

From Geoffrey Matthews, Bogotá

President Barco of Colombia was under mounting pressure yesterday to abandon an official visit to Europe as his country plunged deeper into crisis following the kidnapping of one of its most important political figures.

As Dr Barco arrived in Spain from Portugal on the second leg of his trip, fears were growing in Bogotá that Dr Alvaro Gómez, the Social Conservative Party candidate he defeated in a Liberal landslide two years ago, had been fatally wounded during his kidnapping by unidentified gunmen on Sunday.

The kidnappers telephoned a radio station and an anguished voice told a journalist: "I'm wounded, gravely wounded. ... I was hit twice ... two

bullets ... I feel very bad." At first it was thought the call might be a cruel hoax, but subsequently members of the Gómez family and his friends confirmed that it was his voice and appealed to the kidnappers to seek medical attention for him. But later the same radio station received another call from the kidnappers: "Gómez is dead. We'll tell you later where his body is."

It was a measure of the horrifying violence sweeping Colombia that the kidnapping has been variously attributed to cocaine racketeers, left-wing guerrillas, and assassination squads of the extreme right. But, as a persistent and outspoken opponent of the drug "mafias", Dr Gómez seemed most likely to have

become a new victim of the notorious Medellín cartel, the drug cabal which controls 80 per cent of the world's cocaine business, according to the US Drug Enforcement Agency.

Dr Gómez was kidnapped after morning Mass at a church in northern Bogotá. One of his bodyguards was shot dead by the kidnappers, who hustled Dr Gómez into a car and drove off. The car was later abandoned and wrecked by an explosion.

President Barco condemned the kidnapping, saying it proved that "Colombia is a victim of a threat against its political system which is pluralist, and a reaction against the efforts we have been making to create a climate of tolerance and to make our democracy more profound".

Zia vows harsh regime after sackings

Islamabad (Reuter) - President

Zia of Pakistan yesterday promised harsh measures to end corruption, save the economy from bankruptcy, and to impose a stricter Islamic Government.

General Zia, who on Sunday sacked his Cabinet and ended normal political activity in the country, said in a televised address to the nation that those he had trusted to carry out his first experiment in democracy had failed.

He said he had only two options "to remain a silent spectator, or to act and rectify the situation".

But the President argued

that this was not a return to 1977 - when he deposed the then Prime Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, in a military coup.

"There is no martial law, and there is no emergency imposed. The Constitution has neither been suspended nor repealed. There is no restriction on political parties."

Popular reaction has been muted. Apart from a few student demonstrations in support of opposition parties in the country's largest city, Karachi, people generally agreed with the move. However, the Army, under General Zia's command, was taking no chances, and several thousand

heavily-armed troops moved into Karachi to guard strategic positions.

The sacked Prime Minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, who lost his job only minutes after returning from an apparently successful tour to South-East Asia, denied any wrongdoing by his Government and said democracy in Pakistan "has been given a big jolt and has been stopped in its tracks".

But President Zia, who chose Mr Junejo and his Pakistan Muslim League (PML) to run the Government when he lifted martial law in 1985, poured scorn on the

dismantled administration. "There has been a democracy, but it was weak. The formation of a party led to corruption," said the President, accusing government members of misusing the nation's development funds.

Assemblies dissolved: The Government has dissolved the provincial assemblies in the country's four provinces of Punjab, Sindh, North-West Frontier and Baluchistan (Zahid Hussain writes). The order dissolving the assembly in Sindh said that it had failed to fulfil its objectives, and that law and order in the province has been deteriorating.

(turned down a bid approach from Buzar) at 420p a share in 1986, has for the second year running reported a downturn in profits.

Results for the year ended December show a pretax profit of £11.55 million against £12.59 million in 1985.

But the figures, issued yesterday, are showing a sharply increased interest in acquisitions in mainland Europe.

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SPECTRUM

It is all a question of degree



- Getting into a university or polytechnic is one thing, what you leave with is another
- On paper, a good degree ought to be regarded as a good degree

wherever it comes from. In practice, even the academics and adjudicators are divided over the question of comparability

● But then, does it really matter? Is not the only true test the graduate's employability... and not the letters after his name?

Part Two: First among equals

Is a first from Sunderland Poly as good as one from Oxford University or Strathclyde, or even Stirling, Sussex or Southampton? In theory, yes. This arresting notion underpins this country's entire higher education system. But can it possibly be true?

Even the academics, it seems, are divided. Professor Maurice Kogan, dean of social sciences at Brunel University, claims there is no way of knowing whether graduates of different institutions are of the same quality: he says that, anyway, it does not matter. "Britain is dotted about with classifications and hierarchies. Students are recruited from a relatively narrow band of ability. The difference between a first-class degree and an upper-second and between an upper-second and a lower-second is fractional."

But Professor Philip Reynolds, former vice-chancellor of Lancaster University and an acknowledged expert on academic standards, disagrees. He says comparability matters a good deal. "There has to be some way of suggesting to employers that those who have passed through the higher education process have reached a similar standard of intellectual development."

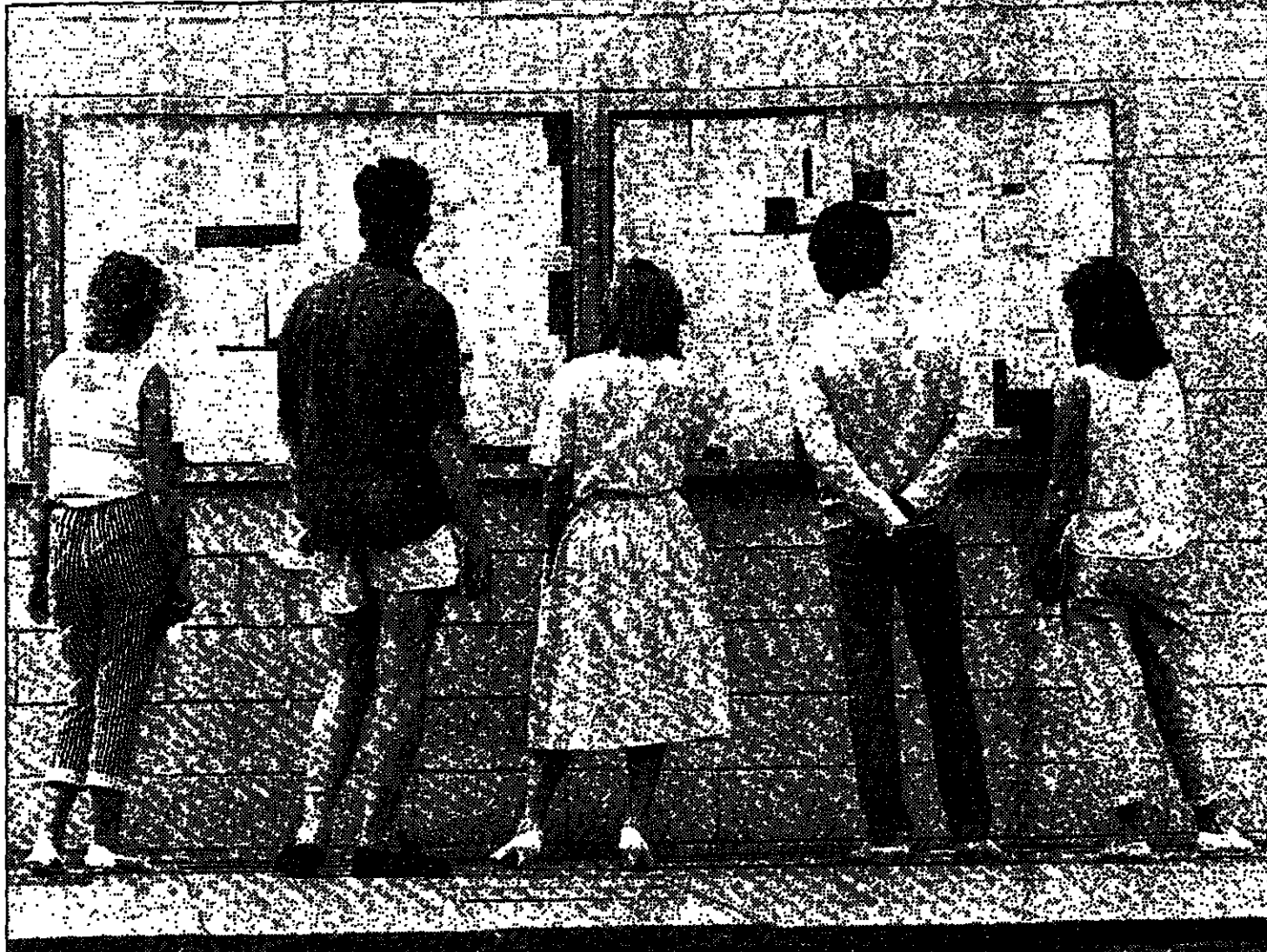
Yet the diversity within the system is enormous: 45 universities, each of which is autonomous and confers its own degrees, as well as 44 polytechnics and similar institutions awarding degrees validated by a single body, the Council for National Academic Awards. Together, they

offer something like 9,000 courses. Professor Michael Thompson, vice-chancellor of Birmingham University, who chairs the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals' working party on academic standards, says comparability between institutions is bound to be rough and ready.

He said: "A course that's given the same name at two universities can have quite different content and be aimed at quite different students. In physics, I would say that Warwick University and Imperial College, London are equally meritorious. But Imperial is better for applicability - for those aiming to work in the research and development branch of a major technological industry. Warwick is the place for the generalist, for someone, say, who was going to be a very good university teacher."

But how would he compare Keele and Cambridge? "Ah, that's much more difficult. It's the question everyone wants an answer to. Most employers, of course, would say Cambridge. After all, merchant banks recruit largely from Oxford and Cambridge which don't teach merchant banking. So the banks must be buying something else, like the sort of people who go there."

The main method of trying to ensure comparability is through the system of external examiners. A senior academic from another institution scrutinizes every final-year paper. Professor David Ulph, professor of economics at Bristol, is an external examiner at Exeter and has performed the same task



The day of judgement arrives: students at Warwick University cluster around a notice board where examination results have been posted

at Warwick, Stirling, Leicester and Oxford. He says: "You have a standard of comparison at the back of your mind. It's hard to write down but it comes through sheer experience."

Another unequivocal supporter of the system is Robert O'Neill, professor of the history of war at King's College, London and previously director of the Institute of Strategic Studies.

He says the strategic studies courses taught at universities as disparate as Aberystwyth, Southampton, Lancaster, Edinburgh and Aberdeen are of equal quality. These are sentiments echoed by Professor Walter Redfern, professor of French at Reading: "I don't think there's any significant variation in degree classifications between one university and another. I can't explain how it happens but there seems to be a remarkable consensus."

But there are sceptics, too. Professor Thompson, the vice-chancellor of Birmingham, says all that external examiners can do is ensure that the standards within an institution are maintained. "Comparability is not really the object of the exercise. That can only come about through the movement of staff between institutions."

Comparing the standards of universities and polytechnics is even more controversial. Professor Ulph, the Bristol economist, says bluntly that the polytechnics are a notch down... graduates reach about the same level as a second-year university student.

Most commonly cited as the critical difference is that polytechnics do less research than universities. According to Professor Brian Fender, vice-chancellor of Keele University: "There's an input from people working at the frontier of their subject that rubs through to students at all levels." But this is delicate ground for

Fender. The quality of Keele's research was judged by the University Grants Committee (see panel) to be below average in 13 departments.

Even the body that validates polytechnic degrees, the Council for National Academic Awards, acknowledges the connection between good teaching and scholarship. Dr Malcolm Frazer, the CNA's chief executive, says: "Teaching means people who are active in their subjects. But that doesn't mean they have to be pushing forward the boundaries of knowledge."

Ensuring comparability between polytechnics and universities is a CNA duty. Frazer insists it is more than a polite fiction and adds: "But then I would, wouldn't I? The Committee of Directors of Polytechnics is equally defensive. Roger Blows, the deputy secretary, says: 'Of course our degrees are of the same standard. Have you asked the universities whether

their degrees are of the same standard as ours?'"

Blows argues that academic excellence is a 19th Century concept defined in university terms. "Why should that standard be immutable?"

Universities are coming round to the view that the employability of their graduates is the ultimate test. Brunel University's record in this respect is second to none, not least because all its undergraduates spend part of their course working in industry. David Neave, the registrar, says: "Is the graduate employable? Does he or she move speedily up the promotion ladder in the first five years? Those are the questions to ask."

John Clare

TOMORROW
Is there such a thing as the magic of Oxbridge?

THE LEAGUE TABLE

One way of judging a university is to measure the quality of its research, as the University Grants Committee did in 1986. The research effort of every university was placed into one of four categories: outstanding, above average, average and below average. Cambridge came top, being judged outstanding in 35 areas. Oxford was outstanding in 32. At the other end of the spectrum came Keele, which was outstanding in no area and below average in 13. The measures the UGC use - the whole exercise is being repeated next year - include the grants a department has attracted from research councils; the research contracts it has won; the quality of its best published work; and any other signs of external recognition, such as the number of times a piece of research has been cited in learned journals. Behind much of this evaluation lies the assessment of a department by the acknowledged experts in the field. It is done formally by the research councils and unofficially by *The Times Higher Education Supplement* which annually asks heads of departments in universities and polytechnics to name the five best departments in their subject in terms of both research and teaching. The exercise is of considerable interest to the Government, which is being pressed in some quarters to consider dividing universities into three classes: those (about 15 in all) where research will be concentrated; those that will do no advanced research; and those that teach. Using those categories and putting together all the available judgements on the quality of university research, *THE* came up with the following league table:

RESEARCH UNIVERSITIES: 1 Cambridge, 2 Oxford, 3 Edinburgh, 4 University College, London, 5 Manchester, 6 Bristol, 7 Imperial College, 8 Leeds, 9 Birmingham, 10 Glasgow, 11 Southampton, 12 Newcastle, 13 Nottingham, 14 Sheffield, 15 Warwick.

MIXED UNIVERSITIES: 16 King's College, London, 17 University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology, 18 Liverpool, 19 Strathclyde, 20 Sussex, 21 Cardiff, 22 Leicester, 23 York, 24 Lancaster, 25 Loughborough, 26 Essex, 27 Anglia, 28 Reading, 29 Durham, 30 Dundee, 31 Aberdeen, 32 Bath, 33 Essex - Surrey, 34 Queen's, Belfast, 35 St Andrews.

TEACHING UNIVERSITIES: 36 Heriot-Watt, 37 Aston - Kent, 38 Exeter, 39 Swansea - Hull, 40 Brunel, 41 Aberystwyth, 42 Bangor, 43 Exeter, 44 Salford, 45 University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology, 46 Stirling, 47 City, 50 Keele.

A to Z

Student views are taken either from the *Alternative Prospectuses* or *Student Union* spokesmen.

BIRMINGHAM

PO Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT (021 414 3844). Inquiries: Registrar and Secretary. Location: A pleasant tree-lined 230-acre campus two miles from the city centre. The university has its own railway station. The architecture is a mixture of modern and redbrick buildings, the central focus is the 100 metres high Chamberlain clock tower. History: The university was founded in 1828 as Birmingham School of Medicine and Science and given university status in 1900.

Undergraduates: 7,560 (Male/Female ratio 4:3). Main areas of study: English, History, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Physics, Accounting and Business Studies. Most popular courses are American Studies, Drama, Media and Cultural Studies, Money Banking and Finance, Psychology, Medicine, Law. Length of degree courses: three or four years. Special features: Computers are being used to improve study techniques, especially in learning languages. At the forefront in research in biotechnology and space research. Science Park. Social life: First years are guaranteed accommodation in one of the seven halls of residence, while older students

are more likely to live in one of the self-catering villages. First years might be asked to share a room. Student's guild is active. The university has a strong tradition of music with a number of choirs and orchestras. Sport is also very popular and there is a Department of Sport and Exercise Sciences. Facilities include the Raymond Priestley Centre in the Lake District which provides for rock-climbing and water sports. Student view: "Birmingham has excellent supporting facilities with its own sports centre, a soon-to-be modernized athletics track, and a sporting reputation second only to Loughborough. Student's Union is one of the largest in the country, and has a reputation for being politically moderate and yet very active in student politics. The city of Birmingham itself offers a good range of entertainments in the way of plays, films and concerts. However, it lacks good pubs and character."

Famous graduates: Terry Haden (Royal Shakespeare Company), Professor Roland Smith (British Aerospace), Sir Peter Walters (Chairman of BP), Victoria Wood. Open day: April 21 1989.

BRADFORD

Bradford, West Yorkshire BD7 1DP (0274 733466). Inquiries: Registrar. Location: A small, modern and compact campus near the city centre. Easy transport and

access to Bradford and the Yorkshire Dales. History: Formerly a College of Advanced Technology; given a university charter in 1966.

Undergraduates: 3,580 (M/F 2:1). Main areas of study: Business & Management Studies, Electrical and Electronic Engineering, Pharmacy, Social Sciences. Courses are traditionally assessed, except for industrial technology and human sciences where continuous assessment plays an important role. One in three students is doing engineering or a technology-based course and there is a high proportion of mature students. Length of degree courses for full-time students: three years.

Special features: Wide range of audio visual aids. About 15 per cent are on sandwich courses and several courses include extra-curricular experience, sometimes abroad. Science Park. Social life: First years are all offered places and around 40 per cent of students can live in university-owned accommodation near the campus. Bachelors are cheap and relatively easy to find. Apart from plentiful cheap beer, the students enjoy participating in the music and drama activities on offer. The SU also runs weekly concerts and jazz evenings. There is also a swimming pool, a well-equipped gym, and an active athletics association. Student view: "Industrial experience is important because, in a world of rising unemployment, experience matters a great deal. The major disadvantage of the industrial period is that you are out from university life for six months in each year. Study facilities are excellent."

Famous graduates: David Hinchcliffe MP, Sue Marshall (BBC), Brian 1983, Michael Meadowcroft MP, Ann Taylor MP. Open day: September 21 (Course Information Day).

BRISTOL

Senate House, Tyndall Avenue, Bristol BS8 1TH (0272 303030). Inquiries: The Registrar. Location: The main part of the university is built on a hill just half a mile from the city's waterfront. The site is not contained but flows out into the town itself and is a mixture of styles from the Georgian Music Department to the Gothic Revival Wills Memorial Building to the modern library. The university is well-integrated into the city and all Bristol's amenities are on the students' doorstep. History: Founded in 1876 as the University College of Bristol; achieved full university status in 1909.

Undergraduates: 6,477 (M/F 5:4). Main areas of study: Veterinary Science, Drama, English, History, Medicine, Law, Engineering, Chemistry. Degree courses are run on largely traditional lines. Length of degree course: from three years for English up to five years for Medicine. Special features: Main library open seven days a week with 24-hour access to computers. The university is aiming to make computing available to all students irrespective of subject. Social life: All first years guaranteed accommodation although not necessarily in a university hall and a few will be expected to share a room. The first university in Britain to

BRUNEL

Uxbridge, Middlesex UB8 3PH (0895 74000). Inquiries: Academic Secretary. Location: The main Hillingdon site near Uxbridge on the outskirts of London is compact and high-tech and rectangular with landscaping to soften the impact. The second site at Runnymede, which houses the Education and Design Faculty, is a green and pleasant campus near the river. History: Received its Royal Charter in 1968. Undergraduates: 2,500 (M/F 4:1). Main areas of study: Engineering, Technology, Sciences, Mathematics, Applied Social Sciences, Management and Education. Length of integrated degree courses: four years. Special features: Brunel gives all undergraduate students extensive work experience during their courses with six-month placements in industry, government or commerce during which time they will normally be paid a salary. Science park. Social life: All first years are offered accommodation in the halls of residence at Uxbridge and Runnymede although students at Runnymede might have to share. University flats are generally only available to fourth years. Brunel has an Arts Centre offering facilities for photography, printmaking, drawing and painting. There are student drama groups, music classes and good sports facilities which include a boathouse on the Thames for rowing and canoeing. Student view: "The main site is in Uxbridge, which is not a student town, but the bars, nightclub and shops maintained by the SU provide a social centre for the concrete

campus. However, this sandwich courses make for quiet summers and apathy. On-campus accommodation is averagely priced. Off-campus accommodation is getting very expensive." Open day: October 7

BUCKINGHAM

Hunter Street, Buckingham MK18 1EG (0280 814088). Inquiries: Admissions Officer. Location: Occupies two elegant sites in the quiet but pleasant market town of Buckingham. The Hunter Street site consists of a variety of buildings dating from the 17th Century to the present, while Verney Park has several buildings set in a small park. History: Founded in 1974 as Britain's only independent university, Buckingham is the newest university in the country. Undergraduates: 700 (M/F 3:2). Main areas of study: Law, Business Studies, Accounting and Financial Management. Degree courses last just two years, either on site or by distance learning. The first terms starting in January. Student reading European Studies are expected to spend the previous term at a French or German University. Special features: Overseas students can start a term early to study English. More than 50 per cent of the students are from abroad. As Britain's only independent university, it receives no UGC grant and students do not receive UCAS but direct to the University. In the week before term begins first years are offered a short orientation course to help them settle in. Accommodation and recreation: The university provides accommodation for all first years, either on site or at Buckingham but it is relatively expensive. The SU runs a number of societies such as the Malaysian Students' Association and the African Students' Association. The August Rag Week and Graduation Ball are social highlights and, although limited at present, sports facilities are improving. Student view: "University accommodation is pleasant because it is so new. The two-year course system means the work is concentrated and students tend to be wrapped up in their studies and have little time for sport. The Law Library is particularly well-stocked. Buckingham is a quiet place so there is an exodus to Oxford or London, which leaves the campus quiet at weekends. The SU have now started laying on weekend entertainments." Open day: Visitors welcome by arrangement. © Compiled by SARA DRIVER. Tomorrow: Cambridge

ERRATUM

- Today is your second opportunity to take part in the general knowledge quiz that accompanies the Good University Guide, publishing every weekday on this page for three weeks
- Each day there is a chance to win one of the new Z88 portable personal computers made by Cambridge Computer Ltd.
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The following is a well-known quotation, slightly altered, from the Bible (authorized King James version). Can you spot the error?
For I was hungry, and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger, and ye took me in; naked, and ye clothed me: I was sick, and ye visited me: I was in prison, and ye came unto me.

Cut out this coupon and send the answer to ERRATUM Day 2, 16 Whitefriars Street, London EC8 2NG. Each day is a separate contest and requires a separate envelope. You must not send all your entries in one envelope.

ERRATUM

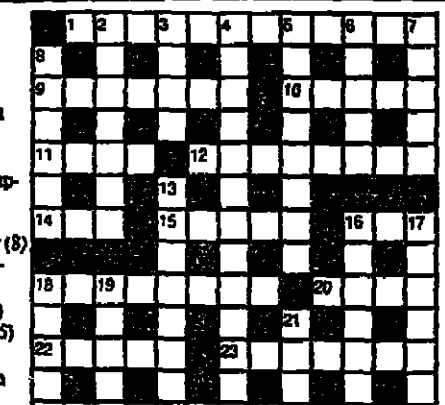
Answer: _____
Name: _____
Address: _____

The closing date for all entries is last post on Friday, June 24, 1988. A prize of a Z88 personal portable computer will be awarded to the first correct entry opened for each day's question. The judges' decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into. The winner will be announced in *The Times* on Friday, July 1.

CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1577

- ACROSS**
- English horse painter (6,6)
 - Routine medical (7)
 - Hair tint (5)
 - Expedited (4)
 - Coal mine (8)
 - Household animal (4)
 - Decorate by clipping (5)
 - Concealed (3)
 - Gradually (8)
 - Wheel shaft (4)

- DOWN**
- Perfect conception (5)
 - Unlawful (7)
 - Public radio frequencies (8,4)
 - Small amount (7)
 - Disolute man (4)
 - Property seizure (13)
 - Suspense book (5)
 - Japanese priest (6)
 - Shabby (5)
 - Steal orchard apples (6)
 - Excessive sentimentality (8)
 - Six-sided polygon (7)
 - Profoundly (6)
 - Of upper lip (5)
 - Decease (5)
 - Shapeless form (4)



SOLUTION TO NO 1576
ACROSS: 1 Ives 3 Cactus 6 Hippocampus 10 SAS 11 Ochea 12 Taproot 14 Mao 15 Pal 16 Narwhal 17 Sward 19 Art 22 Half-hearted 23 Asazme 24 Beer
DOWN: 1 Impasto 2 Elton 4 Approach 5 Taste 6 Satchel 7 Thus 9 Autograph 13 Pendulum 14 Maccusa 15 Plaster 18 Aphid 20 Tide 21 Darc

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FASHION by Liz Smith



Even a man who claims to care nothing about his clothes displays a certain faddishness when shopping for the basic essentials of his wardrobe. Only a precise length of sock will do. His towelling bathrobe must be roomy and soft rather than plush. He knows a good thing when he sees one, so he buys his favourite underpants in multiples.

In an attempt to supply this man with the staples in his wardrobe at top-notch quality, Marks & Spencer have focused on 12 items. Detailing has been refined, all pattern and colour eliminated in favour of fresh, fashionable white. Their honest-to-goodness simplicity is highlighted by the use of bands of brown wrapping paper in the packaging. Grouping them together in 14 major branches from June, to be expanded in range and spread into 40 more branches by the autumn, Marks & Spencer introduce discerning men to Classic Whites.

Snowy cotton handkerchiefs (packaged in fours) are displayed alongside a generous shawl-collared bathrobe in double-loop non-sag de luxe towelling. The fabric and finish of the three most popular styles in underpants have been perfected. Pyjamas are in finest cotton, folded beside short-sleeved round-necked vests (these make excellent quality T-shirts). The socks in the collection may not

From mid-June Marks & Spencer's male customers can buy a classic new range in any colour they like — so long as it's white

White knights of St Michael

qualify for most men as classics, being chunky and short, but it is a small quibble in M&S's reassuring stab at making shopping a simpler exercise in decision-making for men.

"It is time for a return to classicism," says Andrew Stone, head of M&S's menswear division. "We provide all the classic sports-wear. We supply a wide choice in tailoring at every price level. Marks & Spencer is not about fashion, however, but about what is fashionable."

With 35 per cent of the men's underwear business already theirs, M&S can be forgiven for claiming to

know precisely what men like. The total number of items of underwear they sell works out at two to each man in Britain each year. A staggering 60,000 pairs of M&S boxer shorts are bought every week.

Most stores sell shirts that are "cotton-rich", balancing polyester with cotton, usually 65 to 35 per cent respectively, to achieve the easy-to-iron qualities of the first with enough of the attractive feel of the second. At M&S the mix is richer in cotton, 70 per cent, providing a satisfyingly sleek cotton shirt that requires less time at the ironing board, and priced at £17. The two shirts in the Classic Whites

are both pure cotton, one a polished classic at £20, the other £17.

Another imminent refinement is a de luxe shirt with all the specialist detailing of a Jermyn Street haberdasher, priced at £27.50. To hear Stone speak of a white twin-needled superfine cotton T-shirt, a simple V-neck pullover or an M&S suit is to cavedrop on a man's passionate outpourings about fibre, high-performance cloth, or drapery achieved with the essential yet mysterious "floating chest panels" that make for a comfortable fit. He relates the story of his search — successful — for a Shetland yarn that is not "raspy", and a sweater that

does not thin at the elbows. The results will be stocked high in M&S stores this autumn, priced at £15 for a plain Shetland sweater, £17.50 for a Fair Isle.

With the clout to buy in vast quantities any item that looks like becoming a long-running success, his team of buyers can maintain prices from one year to the next and, in some cases, lower them. One well-loved cotton crew-neck sweater (for men), introduced two summers ago at £12.99, was a sell-out. It appealed particularly to fashion-conscious women, who snapped it up in every colour. This year the same sweater costs just £12.50.

"We know and love and respect our customers," Stone says, "and we are dedicated to them." The similar relationship that Brooks Brothers enjoy with their customers is part of their appeal for M&S and one reason for their recent acquisition of the legendary US tailoring institution — alongside the immediate entry it provides Marks & Spencer to the 47 Brooks Bros shops in the US, and 13 in the Far East. "Brooks Bros are tailors par excellence," Stone says. "Our tailoring is a recent skill. We are going to get to know each other. We each have core merchandise we are noted for. When this slots together you will not be able to beat the combined force of talent."

Far left: Left, his white cotton drill shorts, £15; striped cotton chambray shirt, £17.50; short sleeved white cotton T-shirt, £4; white cotton knit polo shirt, £11; white cotton drill trousers, £25; lambswool cardigan, £17.50; navy and white deck shoes, £9.99. She wears man's white Oxford cotton shirt, £20; skirt in blue chambray cotton, £25; white lace-ups, £16.99; all Marks & Spencer

Centre: His blazer in navy melton wool, striped lining, £75; stone cotton chinos, £25; white shirt in easy-to-iron cotton, £17; white cotton socks, £5.50 for pack of 3. Her white cotton-knit polo shirt, £9.99; khaki cotton drill trousers, £16.99; shoes as above; all Marks & Spencer

Top: White de luxe cotton towelling bathrobe, £32.50. She wears man's sleeveless white vest, £4; soft shorts in blue chambray, £12.99; all Marks & Spencer

Above: White cotton camp shirt, £15; marble-wash denim jeans, £17.50; both Marks & Spencer. Cotton handkerchief inside collar, £3. American Classics, Kings Road, SW10

Photographed by EAMONN J. McCABE at the rooftop conservatory, Machin Design, Ransome's Dock, Parkgate Road, SW11. Hair by Jaffa for Santrizz, 31 Brook Street, W1; 131 Brompton Road, SW3. Make-up by Jo Karsberg

Dapper dressing with Hackett dash

Moss Bros is teaming up with London's most fashionable tailoring team to join in the battle for high street shoppers

That pulka mix of traditionally tailored pinstripes and sleek shirting, authentic tweeds and cavalry twill trousers, that sums up the finest traditions of British tailoring is soon to be the prerogative of high street shoppers. The announcement that Moss Bros, the century-old nationwide chain of men's outfitters whose sole contribution to the contemporary wardrobe is a top hat and tails (on hire), is to team up with London's most fashionable tailoring establishment, Hackett, promises a retailing skirmish that should sort out the gentlemen from the wide boys. With *nouveau* establishments such as Next and Burton's Principles satisfying men's flashier tastes, the expansion of Hackett shops into key sites across the country, plus a nationwide chain of Moss Bros shops injected with Hackett dash, signals a revival of all the finer traditions of dapper British dressing.

If City analysts were puzzled by negotiations for Moss Bros to acquire the equally lacklustre chain of Cecil Gee, all will have been explained by the news. The missing ingredient in Moss Bros's expansion — style — is now provided by the Hackett partners, Ashley Lloyd-Jennings and Jeremy Hackett, who have joined the Moss Bros retailing board.

Lloyd-Jennings and Hackett, who have succeeded in reviving a style of dressing that was practically extinct, are perfectionists in understatement. They met when bidding against each other in salerooms and markets for the vintage Burberrys, plus-fours, Thirties pinstripes and morning coats (the best often Moss Bros antiques) and other items of *le style anglais* that they shipped off to anglophile retailers abroad. The partnership began 10 years ago with the opening of a shop in Covent Garden, Lloyd-Jennings, selling shoes and leather luggage. Hackett's supplier name was used in 1983 when the pair moved on to open a menswear shop and conserve our heritage of vintage men's clothes for a home market.

The instant success of Hackett classics and their "fogey" style is not unconnected with a coincidence of timing and location. Rising house prices had pushed London's young professionals west to Fulham and south to Wandsworth or Putney. The junction on the New Kings Road in SW6 where Hackett opened is precisely the spot where the traffic of style-conscious City commuters is at its most congested.

Hackett soon added to their spruced-up second-hand originals their own brand-new classics, all sensibly priced



Style revivalists: Ashley Lloyd-Jennings, left, with Jeremy Hackett, and (right) a sample of the Hackett look

(£149 to £179 for impeccably tailored tweed jackets; £245 for a suit; £32 for a shirt). Most are recreations of traditional Thirties styles. A range of Hackett toiletries has been launched, and four more shops in the area have been colonized. A branch of Hackett flourishes in Knightsbridge (in Harvey Nichols); in 1986 they acquired Cordines in Piccadilly; and elegant Cheltenham was picked for their first out-of-town shop. Hackett classics for women are planned: puzzlingly, an earlier attempt at womenswear was not a success.

Ralph Lauren regularly places orders for consignment

ments of accessories for his shops, such as bootsjacks and guncases; Burberry, Dunhill and Gieves & Hawkes have all followed suit and use antiques to create a traditional atmosphere. "The difference is that our antiques are not just props, but are actually for sale," Lloyd-Jennings says.

Hackett, who retain complete control of their own operations here and abroad, have picked the plum Moss Bros shops to move into. On June 6 they open in the mock Tudor building at 1 Holborn, EC1. Branches follow in Edinburgh, Cambridge, Brighton, Bath and Camberley; and a City branch, at 26 Eastcheap, EC3, opens at the end of June.

Cuff stuff

Paul Longmire keeps a collection of about 800 cuff links in his handsome corner shop in St James's. Yet his clients continue to surprise and amuse him when accepting his invitation to come up with their own personal design. For many, a simple monogram or family crest engraved on gold or silver is not enough. Images of children, the family pooch, even a fishing catch, are all lovingly reproduced in enamel. More unusual requests for, say, an aardvark send him hurrying to the London Library for reference. Longmire specializes in 19th-century jewellery as well

as carrying on the shop's long tradition of engraving presentation pieces. Always in stock are the "four vices" enamelled cuff links showing champagne, chorus girls, roulette wheel and racehorses. A recent order for a 60th birthday present, however, changed all that to what Longmire calls more "geriatric vices": the cuff links depicted a tragic-comedy mask, an ancient map, two volumes of Greek classics sandwiching a copy of *Lolita*, and the sexagenarian's shop.

Paul Longmire cuff links are priced from £80 for the simplest silver, to £1,500 for a specially engraved crest, at 12 Bury Street, St James's, SW1 (01-930 8720).

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TIMES DIARY

BARBARA AMIEL

It is a curious feeling, rather like reading one's own obituary, to see my full name on the milky marble of the monument listing the dead of the Warsaw ghetto. My family did have a Polish branch but I simply don't know whether or not they were among the victims of Warsaw and one flinches from cheap sentimentality. "Ninety five per cent of Poland's Jewish population is over 80 years old," the Orbis guide with me says. "It seems Poland's Jews are finished."

That may be the unhappy truth but a small detail irritates me. Earlier that day, a Communist Party functionary accompanying some American Jews to the same monument had emotionally revealed that he himself was of Jewish descent, although he had not registered the fact and so was not in Poland's official statistics. Of course he may have been lying — in the land of objective truth becoming a Jew at the right moment might serve the interest of scientific socialism just as easily as riding the land of most of them. But the incident was revealing either way.

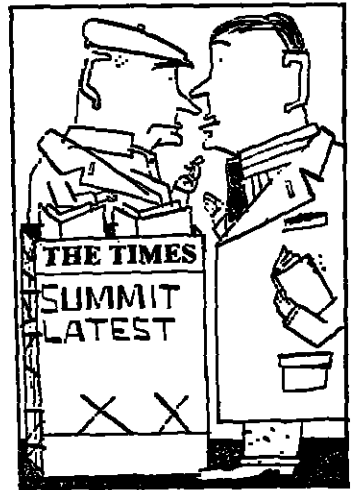
Jadek Szymanderski lives on the ground floor of a house on Ursynowska Street, where I visited him. His 100 square yards are divided into three rooms. In one he and his wife sleep and work; another houses the television set and his 80-year-old invalid great-aunt; the third is occupied by his 20-year-old daughter. It looks quite spacious at first but each room is usually sealed in the attempt to preserve privacy.

Szymanderski has spent about 20 months in prison, most recently coming out a couple of weeks ago. He was a founder organizer of Solidarity. Now he is active in a pacifist movement called Freedom and Peace which is agitating for an alternative to compulsory military service and a change in the loyalty oath which requires Poles to swear loyalty to their Soviet army allies.

He looks younger than his 43 years and has a curious exhilaration that needs to attach itself to people who have decided to be happy in hell. I suppose it comes from seeing at peace with oneself. His present freedom, he feels, is part of attempts by Gorbachov to create a power base among intellectuals, whose needs are easily fulfilled. Give us a little less censorship, says Szymanderski, and access to special shops and we are satisfied. After all, he points out, it is not in the intelligentsia's own interests to have a genuine free market economy "or we would be on the same low status as the intelligentsia in the West."

His humour blunts the despair he feels for his own lifetime. "When a people are deeply oppressed they build myths," he says. "Gorbachov, for example, is said to be a genuine liberal deep down inside. Possibly," Szymanderski shrugs. "Possibly I am Chinese, deep deep down inside."

BARRY FANTONI



"When they're through with world peace perhaps they could talk over English football"

On Wednesday morning I arrive at Moscow Airport to find a stout female official searching every piece of luggage brought in by two American tour groups. After 40 minutes my queue has barely moved. I skip to the front and see the delay is due to the official's determination to measure wedding rings which are difficult to remove from swollen middle-aged hands. When my bags are opened there is a moment of fuss as two typescripts are discovered. They are confiscated. The fuss obscures the bright yellow cover of Leopold Labedz's brilliant anthology, *The Use and Abuse of Sovietology*. Their loss, I feel.

Moscow is filled with welcoming signs offering hope of peace. etc. Not very different from the last time I was here in 1961. At night I manage somehow to get lost in the Moscow subway and rescued by 15 teenage girls all dressed in navy blue skirts with huge cotton gauze bows in their hair. Their leader is an exquisite fair-haired child with a small party badge in her lapel. I debate with myself and decide not to tell these members of the Young Communist League that I am engaged in a permanent battle against Marxism-Leninism.

On Friday, after walking through Red Square and watching the faithful donating their flowers to the formaldehyde greenish-white Lenin, I brood over the curious fact, noted by many, that while the Russians appear to be significantly worse off in terms of personal liberty and consumer goods than such countries as Poland, they nevertheless seem far more supportive of the regime. What is it, I wonder, that compels men and women to be attracted to something they must know is against their individual interests?

Love, of course, or a great transcendental devotion like religious faith may cause people to act in such a way. Perhaps the Russians are moved by the great impulse of nationalism, as in "My country, right or wrong". For Poles, Czechs, Hungarians or East Germans, civil liberties, justice and consumer goods would loom very large in their calculations, there being nothing else to offset them. It is true the Russians have no liberty, as we know it, that millions have perished under Marxism-Leninism and that probably many are imprisoned even now. But it is also true that in the long history of Russia, the Motherland never wielded the power and influence that it has today under the Red Flag. This excuses or justifies nothing. One can only note the attachment to national power and glory and when doing our calculations remember that men do not live by bread alone.

The playground murder of a teenage Asian boy by a white schoolmate has posed two questions: how successful are the anti-racist policies pursued in Britain's schools, and are the seeds of the tragedy at Burnage High to be found in schools throughout the country?

As Kenneth Baker and the Opposition demanded publication of the entire report by the committee of inquiry, its chairman, Ian Macdonald, told *The Times*. "It could have happened at any school in Manchester."

The inquiry team investigated the management of the school, of which it was highly critical, and the part played by its anti-racist policies. It believes that those policies, practised in many other parts of the country, should be scrapped.

The Burnage tragedy threw up the inadequacies of existing anti-racist policies. They do not appear to have been effective in preventing either the flourishing racial culture in the school before the murder, for example the bullying of Asians, or dealing with its aftermath. In considering the particular case of Burnage and the general handling of race it has to be realized that the whole question of how racism is treated in Britain has changed. The terminology has moved from integration to

multi-culturalism to racism, each stage following the breakdown of the previous approach.

As Macdonald explains: "Racism is post the 1981 riots and is very much part of the antidote prescribed by the Scarman report. It was based on a particular theoretical model of what was happening and of which we have been very critical." This detailed criticism is one of several chapters of the report which Manchester City Council has refused to publish.

Macdonald, a London barrister, says: "In Burnage it seemed to be assumed that formulating anti-racist policies was the business of the school in co-operation only with black and Asian parents, although there were a number of white parents who certainly would have liked to have been involved."

A particular instance came after the murder when white pupils were banned from attending the boy's funeral, a decision taken by the headmaster on the

advice of one so far unidentified Asian parent. "It was," says Macdonald, "an example of his policy to exclude white parents from the formulation of anti-race programmes. The head's view was that it was black people who suffered discrimination and therefore their view counted for much more."

This notion goes right back to the Scarman report, which laid down that there should be no institutional racism; that all racism, and racial discrimination, arises from individual prejudice: that is white prejudice. All whites are liable to be prejudiced, all whites are racist. Macdonald is clear that this is wrong. "I don't believe that white people are irremediably racist. And I reject the notion that Britain is a racist society."

"We did find an enormous amount of racism which black and Asian kids at Burnage and other schools in Manchester have to deal with every day, but that is quite a different propo-

sition to saying that Britain is a racist society."

He says this criticism of the Scarman philosophy is shared by the three other members of the inquiry team, Rheena Bhavani, a sociology lecturer at Ruskin College, Oxford, Gus John, an assistant education officer at the Inner London Education Authority, and Lily Khan, director of Asian Studies at Tower Hamlets Adult Education Institute.

He explains: "We are saying it can lead to catastrophic results. Indeed it can even create racism because you set up structures for black students they neither want nor need. Then you make white students resentful because they see the other side getting an advantage they are not getting."

He adds, somewhat ruefully: "The head teacher of Burnage would, I think, be an exponent of that particular model. It means that when a school is thrown into crisis, as Burnage was, the normal sort of common sense in dealing with it is just lost."

Would Macdonald tear up the Scarman approach? "Oh yes. An anti-racist policy requires a more democratic structure so that students actually participate in the learning process." Is this attack on the perceived wisdom of anti-racism one of the reasons Manchester City Council is refusing to publish the report?

"It would be difficult for me to judge the opposition within the education department to what we are saying. But we are very critical of the current race relations bureaucracy within the council and its method of consultation in the community. We are not leaving them any kind of comfort."

"Our proposals about democratizing anti-racist policies mean democratizing the school structure, in other words giving parents and students a bigger say in the whole education process. That is also quite difficult for Labour councils."

Macdonald is quite clear that there is racism in the schools,

saying of Burnage: "All Asian pupils, more often than not, are referred to as Paks, regardless of what they actually are. The white students are quite unaware there is anything wrong in that; there were teachers in the school unaware of it too. In fact there was one incident of a teacher calling a boy at Burnage a nigger. There is a fair amount of racism among the teachers, but it would not be difficult to deal with."

The Macdonald report concludes that the guidance given to schools on dealing with racism is inadequate, but how would he improve things? "The theory has to be rejected and anti-racist policies made more democratic; involve the whole school, and don't deal with race issues as if they exist in isolation."

"One of the things we are critical of is the imposed solution. You have to try to start from the bottom up, with the school community as your base. People should listen a bit more carefully to other people's experiences. I think there is a tendency among a lot of white people to tell black people what they ought to be feeling rather than listening to what they actually are feeling."

A good start would be for Manchester City Council to listen to Macdonald and publish the report in full.

David Tytler talks to the author of the Burnage report

How Scarman got it wrong

David Steel

My hopes for the new party

I joined the Liberals in 1957 while at Edinburgh University. The party had polled 2.5 per cent in the two

previous general elections, so I was not attracted by thoughts of power and I would have been pushed to scrape a third-class degree in Liberal policy. What did attract me was the party's values of tolerance of other views and its belief that people should have real power over what affects them.

These values will continue to flourish in the new party of Social and Liberal Democrats, fortified by social democratic values and honed by a modern constitution.

The strangest aspect of my decision not to stand for the SLD leadership was the experience of reading my own obituaries. Some were flattering. But generally I was amazed at the amount of space dedicated to a man who, according to many writers, had achieved so little and whose values had nothing to offer the new lean and mean Britain. Typical of these was the assumption of a *Times* leader writer that the values that I believed were right in the 1960s were irrelevant to the 1980s.

There must be a contradiction somewhere in the policies of the editors of Wapping or the Docklands, but 12 years as a party leader have toughened my skin against such attacks and hardened my resolve to trumpet Liberal and Alliance achievements since 1976.

These achievements have been great. First, we now have 3,500 councillors instead of around 850: a tribute to the fine work of Social and Liberal Democrat councillors who run or share in the running of councils all over the country.

Second, our performance in the recent local elections, when we took 18 per cent of the popular vote after almost a year of popular publicity and navel contemplation, represents the base level of our support and reflects the great deal of goodwill that exists towards us in the country. This expanded base will

be built on when people see that months of arduous negotiation have produced a party worthy of their support.

The machinery is now in place. With a leadership election in June and our first conference in September our policies, direction and image will be clear. The contrast with Labour will be stark. For all the worthy rhetoric, Neil Kinnock has failed to remove the shackles of the unions, failed truly to democratize his party and continues to tolerate Militant sympathizers in the Commons. We have listened to what the voters had to say in the last election and have put our house in order.

Naturally, the policies that the new party will develop are a matter for the membership to discuss and decide; we are Britain's most democratic party. But I believe there are four areas where the Democrats must be proud to stand apart from the other two national parties.

First, we must be independent of vested interests and represent a united Britain. We should embrace the enterprise economy, but should work to limit its inequalities. Development agencies like that in Scotland must be introduced regionally to help channel work from the overheating South-east to areas still with high unemployment.

On the shop floor, we need more employee share ownership and participation to tackle one of the root causes of our divided society: industrial relations. This may be dismissed as another quaint example of my 1960s approach but to do so ignores the first tentative steps the Government has taken in this direction, as well as the Nissan plant in Sunderland. There we see a single-union, single-status employee-participating plant which puts those dusty Liberal theories into practice.

Second, our party must be the party of the environment. The 1960s' architectural values which imposed Corbusian



glass stamps on our cities have never found a place in my political vocabulary. Nor will I shrug my shoulders at the doubling in the number of London's homeless since 1979, as Nicholas Ridley seems to. It is strange that one of the main planks of Thatcherism is that any measure that attempts to introduce social cohesion is condemned as enviousness or of merely dragging the high fliers down to the level of the also-rans.

Yet the need to protect the green belts in which many of our richer citizens live is not selfish-

ness. Nor will concerted help for the homeless or those in poor housing by redeveloping the inner cities drag those fortunate enough to live in green belts into the mire.

We must also be firm in our belief in energy conservation and the development of safe and efficient forms of energy. We should oppose the Government's electricity privatization policy which will give unwarranted protection to nuclear power generation and do little for the consumer. We should give householders greater finan-

cial help and advice where necessary to insulate their homes.

In industry we should follow the American example and set up an Environmental Protection Agency with powers to monitor companies' conservation efforts and penalize those that do not come up to scratch.

Third, we must be the anti-authoritarian party. Today, any section of society that dares criticize the Government is branded an enemy of the state; the church, the universities, the House of Lords, branches of the

monarchy, the BBC and IBA. Only the erratic standards of Fleet Street seem to satisfy the vigorous guidelines drawn up by the Government, page three soft pornography and all.

But by bit the foundations of our pluralistic society are being chipped away. A Bill of Rights, devolution, electoral reform, freedom of information and a written constitution are more essential today than ever if we are to see the increased economic freedom for the few consolidated with real political freedom for all.

Fourth, we must be the party of Europe. I welcome the development of the single market. But I do not believe that it is an easy gimmick to be ushered in with a blitz of slick commercials. It must be seen as a large step in a dynamic process which is ultimately with a single "belonging". Now that the necessary courage seems to be gathering, we Democrats must argue for a single economy, co-ordinated investment in science and technology and the creation of common transport and telephone systems.

My long-held belief in Europe is more relevant than ever because, for the first time in my political lifetime, the British see Europe as an opportunity rather than a problem.

Like millions of my fellow citizens, I believe in an enterprise culture. The Democrats must offer that. But unnecessary deprivation, inequality and pollution need not be a part of that culture. And our economic freedom at home must be shored up by greater political freedom and the courage to participate fully in Europe.

Neither of the other two major parties offers this unique combination of economic and political boldness. That is why I am proud to be a founder member of the Social and Liberal Democrats; a party whose values are the only ones relevant for the 1990s and beyond.

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Commentary • BEN PIMLOTT

Away dull caution

One of Labour's most intractable problems is its chronic inability to please the very people upon whom its reputation most depends: the writers and commentators of the mass media.

Whatever you do
Whatever you say
Aunt Tabitha says
That's not the way.

For those Labour leaders who have been striving to produce a policy that might improve the party's image, the dismissive response of the Tabithas of the press and television has been frustrating, though predictable.

What makes the latest round of criticisms especially irksome is that, until recently, objections to Labour's programme tended to be the precise opposite of those that are now being voiced.

It is no time at all since the main accusation was of something called "extremism", a term which meant, in practice, the expression of opinions which differed sharply — even extremely — from the conventional wisdom. Extremism was to be contrasted with decent, old-fashioned "moderation", which meant thinking the same as everybody else.

For a while, Labour thumbed its nose at the Tabithas, keeping its own counsel. This may have been unwise. At any rate, after two bad election defeats and a chorus of triumphant "I-told-you-so"s, the party leadership determined to change its ways. In future, the instinct to shock and be outrageous would be curbed. Labour's behaviour would be the very model of bourgeois respectability.

The outcome provides an interesting lesson in political psychology. Labour's new-found caution may, perhaps, have

helped to narrow the opinion poll gap in recent months. It has done nothing, however, to gain the respect of the political analysts. If anything, Labour's eagerness to gain middle-ground approval has increased the extent of derision. In the words of one newspaper which used to regard Labour as awash with revolutionary Marxism, the new statements are to be seen as "easily the blandest and most superficial documents ever to emerge". If there is the sense of a prodigal's return, there is certainly no fitted suit.

Such comments may be ungenerous, particularly in view of past attacks. Are they to be dismissed out of hand? Not quite. There is much of importance in the review, as the analysts would have seen if they had bothered to read it. But the media reaction does highlight Labour's current dilemma. Having rightly set aside policies that were not so much extremist as unworkable, what can the Labour Party now provide as an alternative to a government that is moving at a faster pace than any other in recent history?

Even in pre-"extremist" days, Labour saw itself, and was seen as, the advocate of radicalism and modernization, in conflict with tradition-bound Tory immobility. In the 1940s Labour's radical demands were for full employment policies and a welfare state; in the '60s for the white-hot heat of a technological revolution. The Tories, meanwhile, appeared to stand for Safety First, even for a restoration of the status quo ante.

Labour, in those days, was supported by the restless, the irreverent, the avant garde. "Let's go with Labour," declared

the party's slogan in the heady autumn of 1964, "and we'll get things done". Even before the policy review it had become hard to continue presenting Labour in these terms.

A year after the 1967 election it has become impossible to do so. On the one hand, there is a set of policy documents playing for touch. On the other there are the Conservatives in a Maoist phase, with ministers humping over one another to demonstrate the extremity of their doctrinal fervour. Regressive, harsh, unjust — the Conservatives are all these things. But inert and old-fashioned they are not.

As Harold Wilson once put it, Labour is a crusade or it is nothing. Alas, the Labour Party's intelligent, sensible policy documents, do not, yet, provide the ingredients of a crusade. Plans to put a brake on Thatcherism and to soften its edges will give material for many an academic seminar. But they will not furnish the banner of a campaign.

Hence the challenge for the review's next round: capturing the initiative, even, conceivably, becoming more radical than the Tories. Having got rid of the old, Labour must acquire a new, more rational extremism, promising to take the nation further towards social and economic justice than it has travelled before.

Such a journey could be perilous. This administration, however, has helpfully provided tuition in the art of the possible. In the 1980s no economic arrangement has been immune from government interference; no institution is now sacred.

Will the Aunt Tabithas approve? Of course not. But then they never do.

Laying it on thin

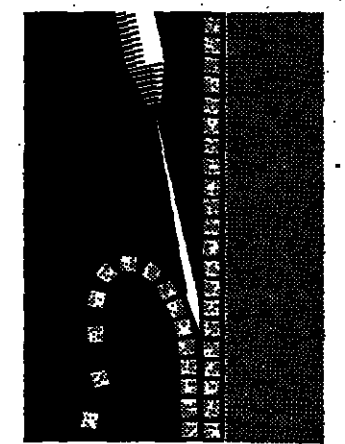
Tokyo
Scientists at the Japanese Institute of Physics and Chemical Research (RIKEN) have developed a laser technique for depositing alternating single-atom layers of the elements gallium and arsenic, and of aluminium and arsenic. The method is of both academic and practical importance.

Gallium arsenide and aluminium arsenide are used to make high-speed semiconductor devices and light-emitting devices, such as semiconductor lasers, used by the military and the telecommunications industry.

The idea of stacking atoms of semiconductor compounds in layers only one atom thick, called atomic layer epitaxy, was first proposed by a Finnish scientist, T. Suntola, in 1977. For some materials, techniques have indeed been developed in which elements or compounds in gaseous form are adsorbed on to a surface so that excess material can be "boiled off", leaving a single layer of atoms.

But for gallium arsenide and aluminium arsenide, the layers have been difficult to lay down because neither gallium nor aluminium can easily be vaporized.

The new technique depends on using gaseous chemical compounds of metal atoms with organic chemical groups whose molecules are flat. They are then irradiated by argon laser. The secret of the process is that the reaction with the laser light is dramatically



slower once a single layer of metal atoms covers the arsenic surface, apparently because the flat organic molecules are more stable on a metal than on an arsenic surface.

The result is that a single layer of atoms is effectively frozen on to the surface. A layer of arsenic only one atom thick can then be formed on top of the gallium or aluminium by a conventional technique. By alternately using the different source gases (arsine and the metal-organic compound) at intervals of a second, the Japanese researchers have been able to stack up thousands of perfect monatomic layers on a gallium arsenide wafer.

Dr G. Fasol, of the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge, who recently visited the Japanese research centre, says he was very impressed with the samples prepared by

this technique. The research group's leader, Dr Yoshinobu Aoyagi, said last week that "Fasol intends to return to Japan soon to carry out basic research on the multi-layered samples. There is at present great interest in the electronic and vibrational properties of semiconductor layers only a few atoms thick."

Aoyagi and his colleagues are more interested in the practical applications, hoping to develop simpler ways of manufacturing complicated microcircuits of semiconductor materials.

At present, the circuitry of semiconductor microchips (called "very large-scale integration" or VLSI devices) are impractical on to a semiconductor base (silicon or gallium arsenide, for example) by a complex process in which, in many successive steps, the base is coated with a photo-sensitive film and a circuit pattern printed on it by shining ultraviolet light or other radiation through a "mask" carrying the appropriate circuit pattern.

With Aoyagi's technique, deposition of the single-atom layers is confined to the laser beam and, according to Aoyagi, it may be possible directly to "write" complex patterns of the single-atom layers on to a semiconductor base, thereby eliminating the need for masking and drastically reducing the complexity and cost of semiconductor processing.

DAVID SWINBANKS

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THE RUSSIAN SOUL

Speaking beneath the newly gilded domes of Moscow's Danilov Monastery yesterday, President Reagan asked that the people of the Soviet Union be allowed to practise their religion freely and bring up their children in their own faith. He quoted Solzhenitsyn about the "elemental" importance of religion to Russians. And later, at the US Embassy, he gave his personal and public pledge to more than 100 political and religious dissidents and Jewish refugees that he would never forsake the cause of human rights.

None of this would have endeared President Reagan to his hosts, who have tried to nudge him in quite a different direction. Each session of formal summit talks had been carefully labelled in advance to ensure that human rights filled no more than its allotted time and did not dominate proceedings. President Reagan and his party clearly had other ideas.

For those who feared that the President of the United States was in danger of being disarmed by the warm words and peaceable talk of Mr Gorbachev or diverted to concern about nuclear weapons, his single-minded pursuit of human rights in Moscow will have come as welcome refutation. It was undoubtedly meant to. If his phrasing is now softer than it used to be, his suspicion of the "evil empire" seems undiminished.

The chief representative of what is justifiably known as the free world has used his first visit to Moscow — and the new opportunities of glasnost — to take the message of the West to the Soviet citadel. The citadel has not been stormed; but neither is it unscathed.

President Reagan conceded that the Soviet Union under its present leadership had made progress in human rights — and so it has. He also said that progress was limited and inadequate, which it is. The guests at his Embassy lunch were the living proof. So were their absent friends — those in prison, in labour camp, in internal exile.

Such facts are unpalatable for the present Soviet leadership to recall, especially on such splendid and photogenic occasions as yesterday's church and embassy receptions. But they need to be recalled — by both sides — if only to ensure that the Soviet Union realizes quite how far it still falls short of the standards expected of a superpower.

For the Gorbachev-Reagan summit, Moscow has been painted and decorated; the sun has shone. As the Soviet capital basks in the rare confluence of sunlight and the lights of world television, it would be understandable if the Soviet leaders returned to their pre-glasnost practice of believing their own propaganda.

Unfortunately, there is still propaganda. And there is still a preoccupation with appearance at the expense of reality. President Reagan has seen one side of Moscow — its very best. He has not seen beyond the glistening portals on either side of the main thoroughfares. He has not seen the cheerless courtyards, the less favoured housing estates, the hospitals or the prisons. He has not had to queue to buy food. Nor has he had the opportunity to compare the lives of the privileged with those of the people they rule.

Nor has he, except in his brief meetings with those who have suffered at the hands of the Soviet system, been admitted to the secret lives lived by so many Soviet people; their real lives, which they keep separate from the lives the system requires of them.

In his quotation from Solzhenitsyn and his references to the Russian soul, President Reagan showed, in his forthright American way, that he probably understands the needs of Russians, as people and individuals, as well as Mr Gorbachev does. Unlike Mr Gorbachev, however, he has the freedom to put his inner thoughts into words and talk about the spiritual dimension. He will have struck a chord.

Regarding the domes of the Danilov monastery is a move in the right direction; that it has been accompanied by the reopening of the monastic complex and its restoration as the centre of the Russian Orthodox Church in Moscow, is a mark that the Soviet state may be prepared to recognize the long-observed spiritual element in Russian life. But there are still thousands of churches across Russia which have not been reopened and thousands of secret lives. If Mr Gorbachev can penetrate to the Russian soul, and accept it, he will have achieved more than any Soviet leader before him. It may have taken an American president to show him the way.

TALKING AT LAST

After several months which have been marked by little else but violence, there is some negotiating talk in the Northern Ireland air. Local politicians talking and — even better — listening to each other is always good news. But the question that always to be asked is: who has altered his position to make any agreement more likely? The agenda for "talks about talks" is easy to set; an agenda for the talks is much harder.

Mr James Molyneux of the Official Unionists has been making noises for some months about unionists developing a more direct relationship with Dublin. Mr Haughey, for his part, has been using detached and sceptical language about the Hillsborough Agreement and has indicated he would be happy to talk to the representatives of unionism. Mr John Hume of the SDLP has been talking round-table conferences with the future of the entire island on the agenda. As a warm-up, he has been conducting an ill-advised bilateral dialogue with Provisional Sinn Féin, the IRA's political arm. These exchanges take place with a few months' lead before the British and Irish governments jointly review the operation of the Agreement.

Buried in the opaque abstractions voiced by Messrs Molyneux, Hume and Haughey are a few encouraging signs: sadly tiny in comparison to the scale of the underlying obstacles to reconciliation. One reading of the statement issued after last week's meeting between Mr King, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, Mr Molyneux and Mr Paisley is that the two unionist parties might be prepared to talk about local administration while the Agreement is still operating. That would be a small step.

There are hints that the unionist parties are thinking in politically constructive terms after the slow death of their campaign against the Agreement. Again, a small improvement over what went before. But the majority of unionists remain hostile to the Agreement in its present form, and there is little evidence they can agree on what they should ask the government to do by way of changing it.

But is there any evidence that nationalist politicians north or south have shifted at all? Not much. Mr Hume has stabilized his electoral position against Sinn Féin but continues to show only the most nominal interest in the detail of schemes for implementing the devolutionary ideas contained in the Agreement. Mr Haughey, to give him credit at least for consistency, has never shown the slightest sympathy for schemes of political reconciliation which apply only inside Northern Ireland.

On one side are Mr Haughey and Mr Hume, toying with well-worn schemes conceived on a

grand scale: federalism, conferences to consider the new frameworks, "joint authority" exercised by London and Dublin over Northern Ireland. On the other is Mr Molyneux — and he is not in the mood to reject out of hand any and every social invitation from politicians south of the border. This is a small piece of courage and common sense but it is not a bridge over the chasm which separates the two sides. The foundations of that lie in the acceptance by politicians in the south of a truth which has already dawned on a majority of the Republic's citizens: that the constitutional status of Northern Ireland is highly unlikely to change in the foreseeable future.

It is arguable, therefore, that last week's White Paper on fair employment law in the province is more important than all of this. The government set out with the laudable aim of strengthening the legal deterrence aimed at discouraging job discrimination on grounds of religion. Three factors threatened to complicate this endeavour.

The spread of the misconceived "McBride Principles" in the United States has created an urgent need for action which can be used in public relation exercises across the Atlantic. The prescriptions drawn from the American experience of remedying racial discrimination and the agendas of politicians vying for the Irish-American vote are not automatically well-suited to Northern Ireland. Secondly, the government cannot feel itself in a strong position to create a large degree of fresh grievance inside the Protestant community, whose members are well-established in the commanding heights of the skilled and more secure areas of local industry. This dominance is at the heart of the problem of "indirect discrimination" which the White Paper seeks to address.

Thirdly, this is a government sceptical of quango dabbling in grievance-creation and social engineering when such problems would be best left to the healing actions of an expanding economy. The Northern Ireland Office cannot therefore risk creating the kind of furore which will draw unwanted attention to the fact that the new proposed legislation is out of temper with the times.

The result is a paper which is clear and eloquent about ends but only mumbles when it comes to the means of enforcement. It rightly declares against positive discrimination but restricts its "toughness" on new enforcement powers to government contractors. It cannot possibly make things worse, but it would be a victory of optimism over history to say confidently that it will reverse patterns of employment which have roots going back generations.

Plane from the past

From Ms Glegg Roberts
Sir, There is, or was in the seventies, a Catalina amphibious plane which plied its way up and down the Orinoco river bringing spare parts to local radio stations (Alan Coren's Diary, May 26).
I hitched a lift from the Venezuelan captain along with seven tribal Indians and a pig and landed on the shallow waves of the Orinoco delta in the beginnings of a tropical storm. The Catalina flew like a tractor than a threshing machine, just skimming the top of the tertiary jungle below.

If Alan Coren hangs round the runways of South America I don't think he will be disappointed. He may still come across many old war machines in benign disguise.
Yours faithfully,
GLENYS ROBERTS,
18 Mount Street, W1.

Standing on the moral heights

From Mr Rodney Leach
Sir, The reasons for the failure of much of this debate are not far to seek. Biblical Judea did not have a democratic government — it had a puppet religious administration subservient to Roman arms. Taxes were instruments not for redistribution of income or for funding common services but for colonial rapacity.

Wealth, power and privilege were not spread over the majority of the population or dispersed among numerous institutions but concentrated in a few individual hands. There was no recognisable economy, still less rival economic or social theories. The stuff of intellectual passion and dispute was God, Rome, rebellion, doctrine and faction.

It is thus not surprising that the Bible fails to indicate Jesus's probable position on budget deficits, tax bands, inner city areas or the interplay between incentive effects and social spending — the subjects which preoccupy our political parties and, seemingly, in recent years, our bishops. The idea of Government morality is simply absent from the Bible.

What the Bible is not silent about is personal morality, personal responsibility and personal salvation (mercifully the Church now disbelieves in Hell — otherwise we might have to contend with the notion of collective Cabinet damnation).

Given that no political party and no bishop favours abandoning worldly goods, one would expect them to keep a low profile on salvation. That leaves personal morality and responsibility. But are these not the very topics addressed by Mrs Thatcher and previously by the Chief Rabbi Lord Jakobovits? And if clerics and the Opposition disagree with her, is this not the ground on which they should stand and dispute?

Yours faithfully,
RODNEY LEACH,
15 Clarendon Road, W11.

From the Director of the Church Society
Sir, Mrs Thatcher is right: it is not wealth but the love of money which is the root of all evil. Her critics know that she is right and therefore they try to dismiss what she says by saying that she is quoting the Bible "selectively". But all quotation of the Bible is selective; the question is whether the context of the quotation justifies its use.

There is ample evidence to show that the Bible nowhere condemns wealth as such, but only greed and avarice. The very term *shalom* includes the concept of wealth.

Would it not be better if Mrs Thatcher's critics in the Church, instead of calling her policies "wicked", concentrated upon the wickedness which the Bible teaches is in every human heart and can only be subdued and overcome by the grace of God. In that way they would do much to help transform our society and fulfil the true role of the Church which is now largely neglected by the clergy assuming a political function.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID SAMUEL, Director,
Church Society,
Whitefield House,
186 Kensington Park Road, SE11.
May 27.

VAT as regulator

From Mr Antony Millett
Sir, The needs of businesses, not just exporters, for lower interest rates need not be sacrificed because of fears of fuelling inflation. Once it is recognised that interest is the price charged for the service of lending money, then VAT can be applied to interest payments and thus reduce the demand for credit.

The effect on some businesses would be to increase cash outflow for a few months, until VAT paid could be offset against VAT received. The main effect of the tax would be felt by consumers who would be unable to pass on the additional charge.

House-ownership aspirations need not be damaged if the amount of mortgage relief paid under Miras (mortgage interest relief at source) were exempted. Indeed, house-ownership could be boosted if Miras were extended up to the level of average house prices instead of being left at the £30,000 base at which it has languished for years. If relief were only available at the basic rate of tax, any cost of increasing the £30,000 base would be offset by the tax savings and VAT paid on the excess.

Yours faithfully,
A. MILLETT,
Budget and Finance Division,
Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe,
British Forces Post Office 26.
May 18.

Pole position

From Mrs A. G. MacAndrew
Sir, Two-and-a-half months ago in Hampshire we sold our old car and bought a new one. Yesterday we visited a National Trust property in Devon. To our amazement we found we had parked our new car beside our old one.

Yours faithfully,
JEANNE M. MACANDREW,
Webbs Lane,
Abbotts Ann,
Andover, Hampshire.
May 25.

Balancing act in university posts

From the Vice-Chairman of the General Board of the University of Oxford

Sir, "Oxford must have known that Sir Michael Howard would be retiring in September" (Stuart Sexton's article, May 24). Oxford could have known nothing of the sort, and he is not Professor Howard announced only recently his retirement in September, 1989, to our great regret one year earlier than expected.

At a time when Oxford is having to adjust to a reduction of some 11 per cent over five years in its public funding there can be no question of our ducking "tough decisions" of letting "weak academics and weak departments drift on". Mr Sexton accuses us of adopting an easy way out by unthinkingly imposing a two-year freeze on all appointments.

Such a policy — though at present two years would not be long enough to balance the books — would indeed be a negation of "management". Oxford's practice is very different.

Faced with the prospect of being able to refill only 25 posts out of some 112 vacancies at October 1, 1989, the university has to subject every faculty, every individual post to the severest scrutiny. Some posts will need to be filled immediately, others will be suspended, others abolished. Each decision is tough, and every one is taken not arbitrarily but on the advice, on the purely academic priorities, of the faculty board concerned.

It may be that in some cases a brief vacancy, however regrettable, in a key chair will be less damaging than the continued suspension of some other vital teaching post.

Turning to the two particular posts to which Mr Sexton refers, the position as regards modern history is that after careful consideration of the academic case, two other prestigious history chairs were accorded higher priority than the Regius Professorship, political or otherwise, suggested by Mr Sexton, had nothing to do with the decision. As regards the second, although in a climate of retrenchment nothing can be certain, it is hoped that the Regius Chair of Greek will be filled in 1990, after a gap of one year.

If it were simply a question of having to "take decisions on which faculties are inefficient", Oxford's task would be easier, if no doubt unpleasant. But we lack the ingredients to adopt Mr Sexton's recipe. The vast majority of Oxford's departments were adjudged in the UGC's research assessment exercise in 1986 to be "outstanding" by international standards: the university does not

have the option of cutting the weak in order to support the strong.

The arbitrary protection of Regius chairs, inevitably at the expense of other posts, would represent just the sort of weakness in management that Mr Sexton accuses us of.
Yours faithfully,
EDWARD OLLESON,
Vice-Chairman, General Board of the University of Oxford,
University Offices,
Wellington Square, Oxford.
May 25.

From Sir Philip Goodhart, MP for *Beaconsfield (Conservative)*

Sir, As Stuart Sexton has cogently argued, Oxford University's decision not to fill the Regius Chair of Modern History or the Regius Chair of Ancient Greek "smacks not just of inefficient management but of political opportunism". As he points out, the debate at Oxford could actually strengthen the arguments for the new, more direct, form of university funding outlined in the Government's Education Reform Bill.

One of the "tough decisions" which he advocates may be to try to raise a lot more money from Oxford's own graduates — many of whom have earned very large sums of money because of their publicly-funded Oxford education.

The present argument came to a head because Professor Sir Michael Howard, the present Regius Professor of Modern History, is moving to Yale University. Each year Yale University successfully seeks to raise from the American public in general and its own graduates in particular more money than the £50.27 million which the University Grants Committee has earmarked as the provisional basic distribution to Oxford University in the academic year 1989-90.

Oxford University has belatedly taken on a professional academic fund-raiser and Oxford University now raises rather more than 6 per cent of its income from endowments, donations and subscriptions. In 1985-86, however, English universities raised less than 1.5 per cent of their income from this sort of private fund-raising.

Last year my youngest daughter graduated from an American liberal arts college — Vassar. In the last 12 months she has received more fund-raising appeals from Vassar than I have received from my own university — Cambridge — in the last 38 years.
Yours faithfully,
PHILIP GOODHART,
House of Commons.
May 23.

Problems of smell

From Mr Donald Stedman
Sir, Your report on May 17 headed "Residents fight to stop 'factory smell'" was disappointing to a Bainton District Council and to firms at Witham.

Problems of smells from manufacturing processes are country-wide, due on the one hand to inadequate powers to enforce remedies and on the other to the high cost to businesses of installing and maintaining abatement equipment.

In this locality there is a considerable record of success in overcoming these obstacles due to a partnership approach between those adversely affected by odour emissions, the businesses responsible and the council, who are promoters of environmental health.

Yours sincerely,
DONALD STEDMAN
(Chief Environmental Services Officer),
Environmental Health Department,
Bocking End,
Bainton, Essex.
May 20.

Alcohol on trains

From Professor John Adams
Sir, Unlike Ms Hayman (May 24) I find nothing offensive about people drinking alcohol on trains at 7 in the morning if they so wish. Their health is their own concern and, apart from anything else, one traveller's breakfast time is another's dinner time.

What I have found offensive is the litter of soft-drink cans, fast food packaging as well as alcoholic beverage containers, which have accumulated in the carriage during various Inter-City journeys. I have made recently. Indeed, if one gets on at an intermediate station, it is sometimes impossible to find an uncluttered table.

Might not a reasonable provision of litter bins, as on Continental trains, be a help?
Yours faithfully,
JOHN ADAMS,
26 Priory Terrace, NW6.
May 25.

Memory of Mafeking

From Miss E. M. Gwyer
Sir, In connection with the report on Mafeking Night, quoted in yesterday's issue (May 19) the following may be of interest.

My mother, then in her early twenties, set out from her home in Bayswater to see what might be seen. She liked to recall that, once arrived at the centre of the town, she was carried in the crowd the whole length of Pall Mall without her feet once touching the ground.
Yours faithfully,
E. M. GWYER,
40 Great Smith Street,
Westminster SW1.
May 20.

Impasse over abortion Bill

From the Reverend Dr N. M. de S. Cameron

Sir, David Alton's survey of the options he faces (feature, May 21) raises disturbing questions. The principle that Government time should not be allocated to private members' legislation has brought to an end the practical possibility of the passage of any contentious legislation that is not contained in a Government Bill.

Despite the Prime Minister's suggestion that it is a matter of tactics, Mr Alton and, before him, Mr Enoch Powell, have tested to destruction the tactical possibilities for passing controversial legislation, even if it commands clear majority support.

The result of the constitutional impasse is twofold. First, no Government can any longer honourably claim that it leaves questions of conscience to the private members' procedure. Secondly, the executive is shown to be gaining still further ascendancy over the legislature.

We really have no constitutional or moral right to ignore these questions, and if we are now made to face them, then the efforts of Mr Alton and others will not have been in vain.
Yours faithfully,
N. M. de S. CAMERON,
Rutherford House,
17 Claremont Park,
Edinburgh.
May 25.

ON THIS DAY

MAY 31 1866

James Robertson, a compositor on the Glasgow Herald put up a sturdy defence when his church refused to admit him to the communion on account of sin in following his ordinary labour on the Lord's Day.

EXCOMMUNICATION for SUNDAY WORK

On Monday the Free Church Assembly at Edinburgh were engaged with an appeal from a judgment of the interior courts, by Mr James Robertson, compositor in the Herald-office, Glasgow, against the Rev. R. Bremner and the Kirk Session of Gorbals Free Church, Glasgow. The minister and Session had refused to admit Mr. Robertson to the communion on account of sin in following his ordinary labour on the Lord's-day, and in their refusal they had been supported by the Presbytery of Glasgow and the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr. Mr. Robertson contended that he went to his usual labours at half-past 1 p.m. on Sunday, but pleaded that the work was exacted from him by necessity and social usage, and that he had his 24 hours' rest which the Fourth Commandment enjoined by doing no labour on the Saturday. He also pointed to many cases of persons engaged in Sunday work as systematic as his, but whose conduct had not evoked the discipline of the Church. His conduct was, on the other hand, represented to be "an offence throwing deliberate contempt on the law of God as well as the law of discipline of the Church".

MR ROBERTSON appeared at the bar and stated his case with great ability. He acknowledged the standards of the Church and the obligation of the Decalogue, especially the Fourth Commandment, which he had served so far as it was in his power. It was on the plea of necessity for his labour on Sunday that he rested his case, and, going into the history of the "Westminster Confession", he showed that the divines who framed it were liberal in their interpretation of such necessity. His case was common to thousands of members of the Free Church. There was not a servant girl in Glasgow who had greater reason to complain than he had. From the morning of Saturday to the afternoon of Sunday he was exempted from labour, and had opportunity for religious improvement and exercise, including the attendance of forenoon worship on Sunday, which he esteemed and used as a great privilege.

The Rev. Dr. GIBSON was heard for the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr. He said that, so far as necessity was concerned in this case, it was a necessity for gain, for the appellant had left a place where he had 27s. 6d. a week for the Herald, where he got 35s. and he had refused to go back to his old place, where there was no Sabbath labour.

The papers that did no work on the Sabbath — notably the Daily Review among the rest — were a proof that no work was required to be done on the Sabbath day in order to produce a Monday morning newspaper.

Dr. CANDLISH moved that the Assembly dismiss the appeal and affirm the judgment appealed against, and remit to the Kirk Session of Free Gorbals Church to deal with the appellant faithfully and tenderly, instructing them to report to the Presbytery of Glasgow before finally disposing of the case.

The Rev. Dr. BEGG seconded the motion, while was unanimously agreed to by the Assembly.

Contingency fees

From Mr Richard Perkins
Sir, Far from encouraging a plethora of worthless claims, as Mr Schaffer asserts (May 11), contingency fees might well lead to solicitors refusing to take on cases which in their opinion have little or no chance of success — unless, of course, they were to be instructed on the basis that their costs would be paid whatever the outcome.

The problem (or one of the problems) with charging on a contingency fee basis is that cases would have to be investigated before a solicitor could decide upon what basis to charge the client. Only if a case appeared reasonably certain of success would a solicitor then take it on on a contingency fee basis. In more doubtful cases a solicitor would in all probability suggest that if the

case is to be pursued at all it is dealt with on the usual charging basis.

Assuming, however, that a normal charging basis is proposed and rejected by the client, who either opts not to proceed at all or to take his instructions elsewhere, the solicitor is then left with the problem of recovering his fee for the investigative work. He might request moneys on account from the client upon first being instructed, which would then be returnable to the client in the event that the solicitor feels able to proceed on a contingency fee basis. This will not, however, help the client who is unable to produce the initial moneys but who is still not poor enough to qualify for legal aid.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD PERKINS,
32 Piper Road,
Kingston upon Thames, Surrey.

THE ARTS

Paul Griffiths reports from Florence on Bussotti's *L'ispirazione*, an unconvincing début in opera production for British film-maker Derek Jarman, director of *The Last of England*

Empty image falls flat

Everyone in this production of *L'ispirazione* at the Teatro Comunale, Florence, is doing the wrong job. Derek Jarman, in his first opera production, opens with five minutes of stunning film to accompany a sudden electronic orchestral fortissimo howl, superimposing and rapidly exchanging violent, shadowy images of fire, speeded-up traffic, a whirling woman and a spinning globe, but after that the actual staging is flat, static and symmetrical.

Meanwhile Sylvano Bussotti, whose recent career has been more as an opera producer than as a composer, gives little reason in his score to regret this development. His own decor and costumes, which as usual look energetic on paper but amateurish on stage, suggest he has missed his vocation as a designer for the rock singer Prince.

Back in the 1950s there was a philosophical drive, and anger, to Bussotti's cultivation of an aestheticism, full of secret messages, made for friends to perform, and otherwise communicating only a fevered sensuality. After Schoenberg, after Boulez, after Cage,

there could only be this: the self-projection of the composer as star, with nothing to offer behind his gold lamé suit. But the exalting of an image is as hard to sustain as many another state of excessive excitement, and Bussotti has long flailed, leaving us in *L'ispirazione* with the far but not the glamour, the emptiness but not the fun.

The story is a fantastical elaboration of one of the parables Ernst Bloch published as *Traces*. In the original, set around 1750, a neglected composer has his work recognized—thanks to the devotion of his daughter, who copies out his opera and has it put on with herself in the leading role. It is a simple fable of optimism which has to be read against the background of Bloch's developing Utopianism, just as Bussotti's choice of it must imply much more than that he thought it a nice tale.

His treatment, however, does not encourage deep physical speculation. The setting is advanced to 2750 and to a sort of science-fiction postmodernism, with most of the characters in plastic explosions of 18th-century dress. The

action is overseen by two supernatural beings: Harno Lupo, the Master of Music and Time, and Futura, the Mistress of Theatre and Space. And there are other new figures, including Pierrot Robot and a boy Waterseller.

Much of what happens is curiously unnecessary, as is much of what one hears. The first act, for instance, simply breaks off for a long tribute to Cathy Berberian, ostensibly because this ancient artist is the undiscovered composer's muse, though this can hardly seem more than an excuse for the re-use of a memorial piece Bussotti wrote in 1984.

One senses an unwillingness to compose the creation of Futura as an essentially non-musical character (Tilda Swinton delivers her two long spoken monologues in English with a Glenda Jacksonish street cynicism) is a factitious expedient. Where music does exist it either goes floating along or else plays limply at allusion.

There are, apparently, echoes of Dallapiccola in the score; there is surely a reference to the equivalent point in

Moses und Aron when the composer sings his outburst against a yearning string line at the end of the second act; and a fulsome song in the last act is a homage to "Mio babbino caro".

Here, though, the situation is refracted, since the beloved daddy is singing himself and remembering his childhood, as Bussotti no doubt is remembering his for much of the time: hence the Waterseller, and hence too the photograph, reproduced on the cover of the programme book, of the five-year-old Sylvano taking part in some Florentine pageant. Now he has engineered another.

Among the cast, Richard Cowan brings force and feeling to the role of the composer, Mastro Wolfango; Julia Cornwell is his daughter Serena (or Syrena in the submarine opera-within-an-opera); and Renato Capocchi finds use for his buffo expertise as the Maestro da Cappella.

Jan Latham-Koenig conducts, with much panache when the orchestra pit comes rising up, like a cinema organ, at the end, in a supposed victory of Music and Time.



Force and feeling in vain: Richard Cowan in the role of composer Mastro Wolfango

TELEVISION

Tricksy flicks

What could be more magical than a mystery tour around the early days of moving pictures, telling the romantic story of a pioneer who risked all to take the good news of the emerging cinema around Wales? It seemed promising, especially since William Haggart was by all accounts such a splendidly extrovert showman.

The problem with making films about people making films, however, is that they tend to make the makers self-conscious. A *Penny For Your Dreams* (BBC2), a large-scale co-production with Landseer and S4C, was both self-conscious and endlessly self-indulgent. We could not see the Haggart story unvarnished: it had to be set up by his great-grandson discovering an old film of his and playing it back on the video, popping in and out of the story every so often.

Of Haggart's own films, of which a couple survive, we saw little. Instead we saw a sprawling dramatization full of filmic tricks: Haggart's brain was so involved in making pictures move that even the drowning of his daughter was played in fast reverse.

We did glean something of his motivation from Dafydd Hywel's strong performance, and the risks of his move from theatrical entertainer to Bioscope innovator. But his plucky actress wife, Sarah, played by Sue Roderick, representing reaction and caution, came across most strongly. The ghost in the monk's cowl who kept popping up seemed to be saying "cut, cut". A lesson the film-makers did not heed.

State of Conflict (BBC2) finished its concentrated three-night exploration of the Israeli/Arab conflict by bringing together varied voices from both sides to explore how a peace process could be begun. History hung heavy: would a two-state solution revert to the boundaries of 1947? Or 1967? One Israeli general was pro-Palestinian and the Palestinians here were willing to acknowledge the Israeli state. But the familiar positions came into play: no-one is giving anything away; no-one wants to be seen to lose.

William Holmes

Irresistible logic of adventure

Of British painters in their forties, Bill Jacklin is at once one of the most consistent and the most splendidly unpredictable. His career unfolds like an adventure story which constantly surprises, and yet at each turn forces you to recognize the justice and logic of what has just occurred, while keeping you eager to turn the page to find out what happens next.

The adventures have up to now mostly been internal, but there have also been external changes, the most spectacular of which has been his resettling for the last two years in New York. Almost all the works in the current Jacklin show at Marlborough Fine Art (until June 25) reflect his excited response to new scenes and unfamiliar social patterns all around him.

And "excited" is the key word. Jacklin started as a figurative artist of vaguely political leanings. Then he went through a decade or so of minimal abstraction. At the end of the Seventies he came round to representation again, but in a way which at once made clear the consistent and powerful sense of quasi-architectural design which had actuated him during his abstract years.

There has never been any doubting the skill and subtlety. But there may have been moments when one could find his very skill worrying. If he wanted to, he could probably go on forever producing very beautiful nudes or still-lives which would find a ready market, brighten up the rooms in which they were hung, and be finally just a little too empty for comfort.

But if that danger was ever even marginally present, the relocation in New York has dismissed it, totally from view. For New York provides Jacklin with the revitalizing culture-shock that sets the adrenalin flowing.

It clearly appeals to the darker side of his apparently sunny nature: in New York he is very much the painter who senses something nasty behind the easel, in the dark corner of the studio, or who observes with intense, hurt concentration the illness and death of his parents. In New York he sees, and responds to, the nervous energy of the salesmen at lunch, the demonstrators making their way unlike, in the distance, along the piers in the Hudson

GALLERIES

Bill Jacklin
Marlborough Fine Art

Robert Medley
Louise Hallett

Roberto Gonzalez
Fernandez
National Theatre

River, the chess-players in Washington Square (looking, some of them, as though they have stepped straight out of Lautrec), the shifty customers at 42nd Street peep-shows, the bustling activity at the 35th Precinct police station or the traced inactivity of those waiting resignedly at Grand Central Station.

It is an uneasy, uncomfortable world Jacklin shows us. The stately progression of the mounted cops along a New York street frames a strangely fragmented and unsettling scene of weird passers-by, signs for Private Booths and Nude Dancing, and even an all-seeing eye gazing at us, in a classic nightmare situation, from the other side of a giant keyhole.

The excitement that all this generates in the artist is palpable, and makes of these paintings some of his strongest statements yet. But the excitement is always richly humane. Who could have predicted that Jacklin would arrive at precisely this point? But, once we have seen this show, who can doubt the impeccable interior logic of the move?

Another painter, of a much senior generation, who has always moved from phase to phase of his career with unshakable logic and integrity, gets a sort of mini-retrospective in Louise Hallett's remarkable gallery, just off the Edgware Road at Junction Mews, until July 9. Robert Medley is now 82, and painting as well as ever, if not better.

Two of the most enthralling, enchanting paintings in the show, "Bathers by the Lake" and (especially) "Bathers, Serpentine", were done in the last two years, and show his superb draughtsmanship and his exquisite



Mounted cops frame New York scenes: detail from *Incident on 42nd Street* by Bill Jacklin at Marlborough

management of tone and colour at an absolute peak.

When one speaks of draughtsmanship in relation to Medley, it can be interpreted in a perfectly literal sense—there are enough fine drawings on display to confirm that—but the most impressive thing about the show, which covers nearly 60 years of activity, is the way that, in paint, the draughtsmanship is always a function of the whole painting process, never a self-sufficient stage, which might signal a kind of completion before the artist went on to add a further, independent layer.

It is difficult to pick out any particular kind or phase of his painting that one would automatically prefer to the rest. The recurrent images of cyclists have a warmth and gaiety and tenseness of design which will always recommend them, but his straight landscapes are very special, and

his abstractions, of the freeform, lyrical variety which has always suited the English better than the rigorous of geometry, are consistently beguiling. No wonder his contribution to this year's Royal Academy summer show shines out like a good deed in a naughty world.

Roberto Gonzalez Fernandez is temperamentally a very different painter from either Jacklin or Medley. A Spaniard who has chosen to live and paint largely in Edinburgh for the last few years (he says he does it because the light is so beautiful, which is ironic when you consider the number of Scottish Colourists who have flocked to Spain in search of madder music and stronger wine), he follows his own track with single-minded dedication.

He has sometimes been categorized as a Super-realist, but, though this does correspond to the superficial effect of his work, on closer inspection it shows itself to be something very different: be-

lieved Super-realism to Surrealism. Sometimes overtly, in the scenes which show young men wandering disconsolately through magically deserted night cities, as crisp and insubstantial as a stage set. But more often that extra something gradually asserts itself as one looks closer and closer at some apparently quite literal human interchange, and then takes note of the curious biblical or classical titles.

There is intense drama buried beneath the glassy surface of the new pictures on show in the Lyttelton Foyer of the National Theatre until June 18: sometimes the potentiality of something (generally quite unpleasant) just about to occur, sometimes in the unspoken psychological tension between or among the characters in view. It would be a pity if its slightly unexpected venue were to prevent this London show from receiving the attention it deserves.

John Russell Taylor

OPERA

Fidelio
Coliseum

Joachim Herz's production of *Fidelio*, eight years old and now back in English National Opera's repertoire, remains fundamentally strong and vast. It is helped considerably by Reinhard Zimmerman's imposing and dynamic sets. Their largeness of scale reflects the role of the players, expressed in terms of idealized images rather than as individuals. Truth has been converted into universal example.

Partly for that reason, but also because of the producer's stance and the stiffness in Tom Hammonds' and Rodney Blum's translation, there are awkwardnesses in the first act. The set pieces seem exactly that, isolated and contrived, though there is no denying the force of the famous quartet, nor that of the Prisoners' Chorus. And, while the obsession of Jaquino for Marzelline is intended to be absurd, Marzelline's obsession for Leonore should not seem equally so.

But such misgivings are transcended by the thrilling intensity of Act Two, apparent from Florestan's despairing, chilling cry of "God!" on his opening, high note, to the opera's end.

What impresses most in this revival, by David Walsh, is indeed the high standard of the singing. Each singer gives an impressive individual performance, but it is in all these important ensembles that the drama within Beethoven's music is allowed to flourish most effectively.

Kathryn Harries's Leonore is direct, sturdy and determined; her Florestan, Graeme Matheson-Bruce, heart-rending in his desperation and strength. Richard Angas, with his huge bass voice, sounds even a touch too much in command as Rocco, while Jaquino (Alan Woodrow) is sketched with perfect comic pathos and any problems of characterization in the part of Marzelline are surmounted by the sheer radiance of Susan Bullock's singing.

Neil Hewlett's Don Pizarro and John Tranter's Don Fernando—one in black, the other in white—make an apt contrast as powers evil and good. And Kees Bakels brings the whole together with rhythmically disciplined conducting and an orchestra on top form.

Stephen Pettitt

THE ROYAL OPERA
Macbeth

In Italian
Sponsored by The Royal Opera House Trust (1981)
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Production: English National Opera Director: John Napier
Movement: Edward Pagan
Cast includes:
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Dennis O'Neill, Robin Leggate
June 7, 10, 14, 17, 21, 25, 29 at 7.30pm
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LSO/Nagano
Barbican Hall

The Rite of Spring was 75 years old on Sunday night. The work is losing its radical newness, partly because it has become so much a standard of the orchestral repertoire, partly because, in these confused times for composition, it is no longer the great gateway to the music of the present.

This anniversary concert reproduced the programme in which the work was first heard. The shock was that of discovering a real piece after a first half of trifles and arrangements: the Weber-Berlioz *Invitation to the Dance*, the Chopin-miscellaneous *Les Sylphides*, and the Borodin-Rimsky Korsakov *Polovtsian Dances*. The main pleasures in the first two

CONCERT

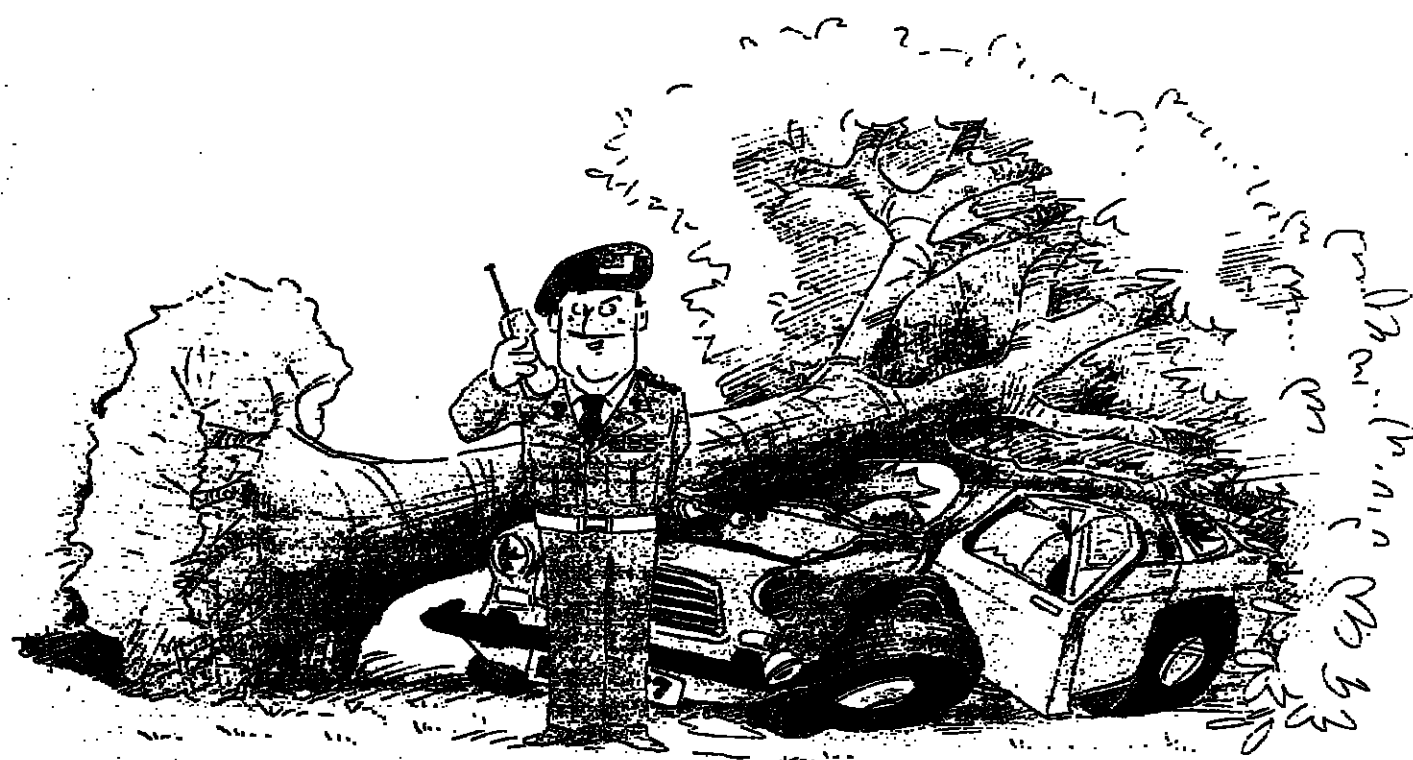
items were in the lightness Kent Nagano brought to waltz rhythm. He provided compensation of various kinds in a whimsical *Rite*, so quick that the rapid iterations at the end of the "Dance of the Earth" merged most effectively into a kind of swelling, inarticulate mob noise. This was also a performance notable for the colour and character of the wind playing, especially in the solos for bass clarinet, alto flute and cor anglais, as well as bassoon, just as the *Polovtsian Dances* had been partly redeemed by booms from the tuba and flutter-tongued trumpet calls.

Paul Griffiths

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COURT AND SOCIAL COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
May 30: By command of The Queen, Lieutenant-Colonel the Lord Charteris of Amisfield (Permanent Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London, this morning upon the departure of the Governor-General of the Commonwealth of the Bahamas and bade farewell to His Excellency on behalf of Her Majesty.

Prince Rainier III of Monaco celebrates his birthday today.

Church News

The Rev Canon I R L Thomas, Canon of Brecon Cathedral and Vicar of Sketty to be Chancellor of Brecon Cathedral.

The Rev Canon I L Davies, Canon of Brecon Cathedral and Vicar of Knighton with Norton to be Canon Treasurer of Brecon Cathedral.

The Rev E C John, Vicar of Builth Wells to be Resident Canon of Brecon Cathedral.

The Rev B H John, Curate at Morriston to be Vicar of Cefn Coed with Vaynor and Capel Nantdu.

The Rev D M Griffiths, Curate at Llanidloes to be Vicar of St Nicholas, Townhill with St Matthew.

Schools news

The Leys School, Cambridge
Scholarships and Exhibitions, 1988:

Foundation Scholarships: C.J. Bradley, St Faith's School, Cambridge; C.S. Austin, King's College School, Cambridge; T.J. Cairns, Orwell Park School, Nacton.

Foundation Exhibitions: S.J. Rexworthy, Aldwickbury School, Harpenden; R.K.C. Bartlett, St Faith's School, Cambridge; A.N. Gray, Heath Mount School, Woodhall Park; A.J.R. Kelsey (with Music), St John's College School, Cambridge; D.M. Wingfield (for Mathematics and Science), St Faith's School, Cambridge.

Music Awards:
Major Scholarship: A.J. Lockwood, St Faith's School, Cambridge; J.R. Peters, St Faith's School, Cambridge.

Minor Scholarships: R. Mody, Beechwood Park, Markyate; H.M.M. Rabson, Woodbridge School.

Exhibitions: L.G.M. Sturrock, King's College School, Cambridge; J.C. Lacey, St Faith's School, Cambridge.

Sixth Form Music Scholarship: Exhibition: L. Meadley, Chesterton Community College.

Art Scholarship: A.J.P. Phillips, Aldwickbury School, Harpenden.

The Oratory School
The following awards have been made:

Norfolk Scholarships: J.B.B. Kirby (Sandroyd School, Tolland Royal, Near Salisbury); A.G. Macdonald (The Oratory Preparatory School); S.C. Nicholas (St Edward's, Reading).

Norfolk Scholarship (Music): S.N. Kennedy (Westminster Cathedral Choir School).

Major Exhibition: G.R.K. Hickson (St Edward's, Reading).

Major Exhibition (Music): J.C.H. Lewis (Cannmore School, Leatherhead).

Minor Exhibitions: S. Ahmed (St Edward's, Reading); T.W. Pryor (All Hallows, Shepton Mallet); A.B.S. Trotter (The Oratory School).

Junior House Entrance Awards: P.S. Anderson (Jocosa's, Abingdon); C.D. James (St Anne's RC Primary School, Caversham); D.M. Lowe (Claire Court, Maidenhead).

Thanksgiving
A service of thanksgiving for Kenneth Dacre de Lincourt will be held in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, at 4.45pm, today.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Henry Arthur Robert Haverall will be held in the Guards Chapel at noon tomorrow.

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The Asthma Research Council has launched a vigorous programme of research. Eminent physicians and scientists are making a new attack on this complex disease. We need £1 million urgently to fund this work. Will you please send the most generous donation you can. Please send quickly. Your gift is vital as we forge ahead to find a cure for asthma. It will be put to immediate practical use. Please send to help the children.

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The 'treason' fish is going home

By Alan Bennett

One of Britain's rarest freshwater fish, the vendace, is about to take an overland journey north of the Border to try to repopulate two Scottish lochs.

The vendace, although protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act of 1981, is now thought to be extinct - a victim of pollution - in Mill Loch and Castle Loch at Lochmaben in Dumfriesshire.

Dr Peter Maitland, the authority on the species said more than 20 years ago that there were fewer than 1,500 vendace in Mill Loch and very likely none in Castle Loch. He said then that the surrounding countryside should be adequately protected against pollution or the species would soon become extinct. Now, he says: "This, apparently, has happened. The Lochmaben vendace was a unique species, something should have been done to protect it decades ago."

Dr Maitland, funded by the Nature

Nature conservancy

Conservancy Council, plans to introduce the vendace's cousin, the Chubb, to the lochs from Derwent Water and Bassenthwaite, into several Dumfriesshire waters in the hope they will settle and multiply.

The Rev W Houghton, in his book *British Freshwater Fishes*, mentions a local story that the vendace was introduced into the Dumfriesshire lochs by Mary Queen of Scots. "They swim in large shoals; and during warm and clear weather retire to the depths of the lakes, apparently sensible of the increased temperature. They are only taken with nets, a proper bait not being yet discovered."

He adds: "Mr Yarrell tells me that in the autumn of 1840 when he was staying with Sir William Jardine, he saw some vendace caught, and partook of some at dinner. He considered the fish quite entitled to all their character for excellence."

But in 1617, James VI was served vendace on a visit to Dumfries. According to a local historian, the king was put off by their smell. He leapt to his feet shouting 'treason' and it was not until the offending dish was removed that he resumed his seat.

● Koala bears should soon be exhibited in Britain for the first time. These small animals, favourites with children because of their resemblance to teddy bears, have rarely been seen outside their native Australia. They eat only the fresh tips of about 20 varieties of eucalypt, of which overseas zoos cannot get regular supplies. However, Australian scientists have now developed a "koala biscuit" containing the cellulose found in the leaves of eucalypt, which can be exported. London Zoo said the biscuits were "marvellous and exciting news. We would be delighted to have koalas at London Zoo."

The battle of Audley End



Royalist and parliamentary soldiers 'clashed' at Audley End, near Saffron Walden, Essex, at a bank holiday meeting of the English Civil War Society. The living history event was presented by English Heritage. Chris Ball, a transport manager from Leeds, takes aim under the watchful eyes of Sue Bennett and Elizabeth, aged three (Photograph: Mark Pepper).

Latest estates

Mr Philip Tom Pullin Bradbury, of Sylesham, Brackley, Northampton, £177,760

Miss Martha Edmee Thornton Bradley, of Bournemouth, Dorset, £401,299

Miss Morwenna Bribble of Dordiscombe, Devon, £490,529

Miss Alice May Coe, of Ipswich, Suffolk, £343,666

Mrs Elizabeth Grace Costello, of Northwood, Middlesex, £408,291

Mr Thomas Keith Crumley, of Epsom, Surrey, £309,351

Mr Reginald Devonald, of Shoot Up Hill, London NW2, £510,880

Dora Elizabeth Pretoria Hawkins, of Wilton, Herts £440,342

Mr Bernard Hinks, of Wednesfield, West Midlands, £364,579

Alice Christina Hobson, of Bina Gardens, London SW5 £600,903

Mrs Grace Enid Marian Johnson, of Sevenoaks, Kent, £365,019

Mr John Wyndham Stich, of Sevenoaks, Kent, £301,361

Birthdays today

Sir Francis Avery Jones, gastroenterologist, 78; Sir Walter Barrie, former chairman, Lloyd's, 87; Miss Florence Desmond, actress, 83; Mr Clint Eastwood, actor, 58; Admiral Sir James Eberle, director, Royal Institute of International Affairs, 61; Mr Denholm Elliott, actor, 66; the Professor L. A. Garrard, philosopher and theologian, 84; Rear-Admiral Peter Gibson, 75; Mr Andrew Grimshaw, jeweller, 67; Air Marshal Sir Valston Hancock, 81; Major-General F C Horton, 81; Sir Jan Lewando, former director, Marks & Spencer, 79; Sir Michael Sandberg, former chairman, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 61; Miss Athene Seyler, actress, 59; Sir Ewart Smith, former deputy chairman, ICI, 91; Professor William Taylor, vice-chancellor, Hull University, 58; Vice-Admiral Sir George Vallings, 56.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr N.D.W. Ticker and Miss M.C. Verneire

The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place in Belgium on June 4, 1988, between Nigel, elder son of the late Mr J.M. Ticker and of Mrs L.E.W. Ticker, of Geneva, Switzerland, and Martine, daughter of the late Mr C. Verneire and of Mrs M. Verneire, of De Haan, Belgium.

Mr S.H. Lazell and Miss B.M. Beck

The engagement is announced between Sebastian, elder son of Mr and Mrs Paul Lazell, of Holland Park, London, and Belinda, elder daughter of Mr Peter Beck and the late Mrs Diana Beck, of Wimbledon.

Captain J.M. Martin and Miss S.G. Johnston

The engagement is announced between Jamie Martin, 9th/12th Royal Lancers (Prince of Wales's), youngest son of Captain and Mrs K.H. Martin, of Alverstoke, Hampshire, and Sand, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs W. Johnston, of Carlisle.

Mr M. St J. Shallow and Miss J.V. Hodge

The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs Peter Shallow, of Hook Heath, Surrey, and Judith, daughter of Mr and Mrs David Hodge, of Cockfield, Suffolk.

Mr R.B. Farby and Miss M.K. Burgess

The engagement is announced between Robin, son of Mr and Mrs D.W. Farby, of Enfield, Middlesex, and Miranda Kate, daughter of Dr and Mrs Nicholas Burgess, of Richmond, Surrey.

Mr E.W. Nickson and Mrs L.M.A. Pavely

The marriage took place on Saturday, May 28, at Guildford of Mr Eric William Nickson and Mrs Louise Marie-Ange Pavely (née Lenfema De Lamotte).

A reception was held at 'Malmesbury', Farnham, Surrey.

Anniversaries

1994: Franz Joseph Haydn, Vienna, 1809; Jean Lannes, Duc de Montebello, Marshal of France, Vienna, 1809.

The Peace of Vereeniging, ending the Boer War, 1902. The Battle of Jutland, 1916. Adolf Eichmann, German war criminal, was hanged in Tel Aviv, 1962.

Deaths: Tintoretto, Venice, 1566.

Births: Walt Whitman, poet and essayist, West Hill, New York, 1831; Achille Ratti, Pope Pius XI 1922-39, Desio, Italy, 1857; Walter Sickert, painter, Munich, 1860; Sir Francis Young, husband, explorer, Muree, Punjab, 1863; Judith Wright, poet, Armidale, New South Wales, 1915.

Deaths: Tintoretto, Venice, 1566.

University gifts and grants

Bristol

The Council of the university has received notification of over £1,500,000 in gifts and grants. Totals received from the major funding bodies are as follows:

Science Research Council £292,279; Medical Research Council £292,279; Natural Sciences and Social Research Council £292,279; Arts and Humanities Research Council £292,279; Public Bodies £292,279; Charitable Bodies £292,279; Research Councils £292,279; Government £292,279; Other £292,279.

Research councils

£111,407 from the Science and Engineering Research Council to the School of Mathematics (Dr J. W. D. Jones) to investigate "The Mathematical Modelling of the Combustion in Non-Laminar Flows and Reacting Media" for five years from 1 October, 1988.

£50,940 from the Science and Engineering Research Council to the Department of Inorganic Chemistry (Professor P. G. A. Smith) to investigate "Carbonyl Compounds as Sensitive and Non-invasive Indicators of Pollution" for two years from 1 September, 1988.

£26,300 from the Science and Engineering Research Council to the Department of Chemistry (Dr P. G. A. Smith) to investigate "The Kinetics of the Reaction of Nitrogen Dioxide with Nitric Oxide" for two years from 1 January, 1989.

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OBITUARY

DR SIKA STEVENS

Long-lasting president of Sierra Leone



Dr Siaka Stevens, who led Sierra Leone for 17 years, first as Prime Minister and then as President, died in Freetown on May 29 aged 82.

Stevens' rule of the West African state encountered, and survived, all the familiar challenges of that emerging continent - army plots and coup attempts, severe economic problems, tribal divisions and street violence and corruption in high places. But when he finally stepped down as executive President in November 1985 the transfer of power was peaceful: in a continent where presidents customarily hold the post for life he was only the fourth black African head of state to retire from office.

He transferred power to Major General Joseph Momoh, the army chief, who had been adopted unanimously as the candidate of the ruling All-Party Congress, underlining how in the Third World the armed services often provide the only organizational network at the national level.

Stevens ruled the three million nation with a declared Socialist one-party state from 1978 onwards under a tailor-made constitution.

He himself had justified this the year before, declaring: "The time has now arrived for a one-party system if Sierra Leone is not to disintegrate into tribal factions with all that would imply."

His argument was that the multi-party system was "imposed by the British as a condition of independence, and was unsuitable for developing countries."

In 1978 this view, reinforced on occasions by the detention of his opponents without trial, was supported in a referendum by 97 per cent of the population, and Stevens had himself sworn in as President for seven more years. He promptly tightened his grip on the country.

He had already become the country's first executive President in 1971 under an earlier change of constitution on the tenth anniversary of Sierra Leone's achieving independence from Britain.

After a career as a trade union leader, Stevens first emerged on the national political stage leading the opposition forces to the Margai brothers' regime immediately after independence.

One of his most controversial acts came in 1971, when Stevens invoked his increasingly close personal and ideological association with President Sekou Touré to call in troops of neighbouring Guinea because he could no longer trust the army in his own country.

In foreign policy Stevens regarded himself as steering a non-aligned course. Although he strove to develop his country's resources with the help of western nations, and to combat the chronic drain imposed by the smuggling of diamonds, he also used on occasions the forum of the United Nations to condemn the "economic exploitation" of Third World countries.

He paid an official visit to Britain in 1980.

Stevens served as chairman of the Organisation of African Unity from June 1980 to July 1981. One of his last acts as president was to visit Nigeria to head the rift caused by Sierra Leone's siding with Biafra in the 1967-68 civil war.

From 1980 onwards, there was mounting popular discontent and corruption scandals, bringing rioting and the declaration of a state of emergency. Severe economic difficulties obliged Stevens to

agree a stabilization programme with the International Monetary Fund. He left office with his country in economic straits.

Stevens survived several assassination attempts and coup plots. He once observed: "Like the United Nations, I have achieved quite a lot by staying alive."

In March last year he was put under house arrest for allegedly participating in a conspiracy against President Momoh.

"Siaka" Stevens was the son of a sergeant in the Royal West African Frontier Force. After schooling at Albert College, Freetown, and a spell in the police, he joined the Sierra Leone Development Company in 1930.

Here he was encouraged by a British labour officer to take part in trade union affairs and became general secretary of the "United Mineworkers' Union, a post which he held for 15 years.

In 1947, on a British Council scholarship, he did a course at Ruskin College, Oxford, and studied industrial relations and trade union practice with the TUC.

From the political base of Freetown, of which he had won control in the 1964 municipal elections, Stevens and his party got a majority in the 1967 general election.

Four days after he was installed as premier he was arrested in an army coup inspired, it was said, by the example of General Ankrum's deposition of Dr Nkrumah in Ghana.

After a year of confused military rule, a counter-coup by an army and police group restored civilian rule, and Stevens was reinstated as prime minister.

One of his first acts was to pay himself and his ministers a year's salary in arrears.

Stevens was a strong, thick-set man. He spoke slowly and quietly after long deliberation. He was generally in command of every situation. He may not always have been regarded as the father of all his people, but he had many of the qualities of a successful godfather.

MR FRANK HAXELL



Mr Frank Haxell, who has died aged 75, was Communist general secretary of the Electrical Trades Union from 1955 until his downfall in 1961, when he was stripped of his post after the High Court found that his election victory in 1959, over the non-Communist candidate, Mr John Byrne, had been engineered by fraudulent voting practices.

Haxell's rise represented the apogee of the Communist Party's influence in the ETU, whose affairs it had controlled since 1948. His fall was the result of a belated recognition by moderate ETU members that they had allowed the Communists to dominate the affairs of their union by default.

The Communist seizure of power in the ETU is a case study. Though at the time of Haxell's election the party probably controlled less than a quarter of the union's branches, it had taken advantage of membership apathy and leadership weakness to establish itself in a number of important second rank offices.

Haxell was adept at fomenting strikes, and as an unquestioning disciple of the Moscow party line, did not get worried about the legitimacy of his methods. In 1939 an alarmed executive did hold an investigation into his conduct, and he was temporarily debarred from office.

In 1943 the leadership attempted to pass a resolution at a special conference, debarring Communist Party members from holding any office. But it was so strongly opposed that it was withdrawn.

The Communist cause prospered greatly after the nationalization of the industry and in 1953, on a turnout of less than 20 per cent, Haxell was elected general secretary over the moderate Mr Byrne.

In the same year an ETU strike brought the national press to a halt for 26 days.

But in the very next year his refusal to condemn the Russian invasion of Hungary awakened the first real enmity

towards him in the union. Frank Chapple and Les Channon were among ETU leaders who resigned from the Communist Party in protest against the Soviet action, and they were thereafter to be Haxell's sworn foes.

ANNOUNCEMENTS & PERSONAL

BIRTHS

CARROLL - On May 28th, to Victoria (Mrs) and Tony, a daughter, Lucy Alice.

BYRON - On May 28th, to Victoria (Mrs) and Tony, a daughter, Lucy Alice.

MARRIAGES

NEWTON - On Friday May 20th, at St. Thomas, a wedding between Mr. Newton and Mrs. Newton.

DEATHS

BARBER - On May 28th, 1988, at 78, deeply loved by Claire, Anne and David. Cremated privately.

DEATHS

ELWELL - On May 28th, 1988, at 78, deeply loved by Claire, Anne and David. Cremated privately.

DEATHS

PILBROW - On May 28th, 1988, at 78, deeply loved by Claire, Anne and David. Cremated privately.

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REID - On May 28th, 1988, at 78, deeply loved by Claire, Anne and David. Cremated privately.

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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INFORMATION SERVICE

This selective guide to entertainment and events throughout Britain appears from Monday to Friday, followed in the Saturday section by a preview of the week ahead. Items for inclusion should be sent to The Times Information Service, PO Box 7, 1 Virginia Street, London E1 9XN

BOOKING KEY
★ Seats available
★ Returns only
(D) Access for disabled

THEATRE
LONDON

★ **BEYOND THERAPY:** Sexual hang-ups in New York: funny comedy by Christopher Durang, with Lionel Blair, Amanda Hillwood, Peter Pacey. Lyric Studio Theatre, King Street W6 (01-741 2311). Tube: Hammersmith. Tues-Sat 8-10pm, mat Sat 4.30-6.30pm, 26.

★ **THE COMMON PURSUIT:** Simon Gray plays the fortunes of underdog friends; splendid cast led by Rik Mayall, John Sessions, Stephen Fry, John Gorton. Phoenix Theatre, Charing Cross Road, WC2 (01-836 2294). Tube: Tottenham Court Road. Mon-Thurs 8-10.15pm, Fri and Sat 8.45-11pm, mat Sat 4.30-6.15pm, 26.

★ **GREENLAND:** Final play in Howard Brenton's "Utopia" trilogy, set in 1987 and seven hundred years hence. Royal Court, Sloane Square SW1 (01-730 1745). Tube: Sloane Square. Preview tonight, 8pm. Opens tomorrow, 8pm, then Mon-Sat 8pm, mat Sat 4pm, 24-25.

★ **ONE WAY PENDULUM:** Jonathan Miller's production of N F Simpson's absurdist comedy: strong cast of human actors and tenuous chorus of weighing-machines rehearsing "Hallelujah Chorus". Old Vic Theatre, Waterloo Road SE1 (01-828 7818). Tube: Waterloo. Mon-Fri 7.30pm, Sat 7.45pm, mat Wed 2.30pm, and Sat 4pm, 24-25.

★ **THE RAINBOW:** Empty Space Co's version of D.H. Lawrence's Nottingham-set novel, in London after national tour. Old Red Lion, 418 St John's Street EC1 (01-837 7818). Tube: Angel. Opens tonight, 7pm, then Tues-Sun 7.30pm, 24, 25.

★ **SOFIA:** Madeline Bellamy in dramatization of the diaries of Mrs Tolstoy, neurotic wife or passionate victim. New End Theatre, 27 New End, NW3 (01-794 0022). Tube: Hampstead. Tues-Sun 8pm, 25-26.

★ **UNCLE VANYA:** Michael Gambon in the title role, with Jonathan Pryce and other splendid people in Michael Blakemore's production. Vaudeville Theatre, Strand, WC2 (01-836 9988). Tube: Charing Cross. Mon-Fri 7.45pm, mat Sat 5pm, 8.30pm, and Wed 2.30pm, 27-28.

★ **WINNIE:** Robert Hardy and Virginia McKenna in a musical about Churchill's war; set in a Berlin light opera house with hits of the period and new songs. Victoria Palace Theatre, Victoria Street, SW1 (01-834 1317). Tube: Victoria. Opens tonight 7.30pm, then Mon-Sat 7.45-10.15pm, 27-28.

★ **ZIEGFELD:** Spectacular musical based on the life of the man who made the famous Follies, and costing a bomb. London Palladium, 8 Argyl Street, W1 (01-437 7373). Tube: Oxford Circus. Mon-Sat 7.30-10.15pm, mat Wed and Sat 2.45-5.30pm, 23-25.

WORD-WATCHING
Answers from page 24

★ **BASHFORD BRADDOCK**
(a) J. Bashford Braddock, the billying but ultimately cruel and sinister character who was later killed by Frederick Scares in *The Order of the Phoenix*.

★ **SIPPERLEY**
(c) The susceptible editor of *The Magpie Gazette*, written by Cressida Moon, author of the poem "Solitaire" in *The Inferno* Complex of Old Slips.

★ **JEFF MILLER**
(c) Hero of *Money in the Bank*, a young barrister, represented both Oxford and England at rugby, eventually, after the customary vicissitudes, with his true love, Anne Benedict (is there a reverse case of *Mad About Ed*?).

★ **CUTHBERT BANKS**
(a) The hero of the *Clacking of Cuckoo* for which true love shines when Vladimir Bakulev, the handsome, elegant Russian, comes to be more interested in improving his short game than addressing the L.L. Soc.

LONG RUNNERS: ★ *Beyond Reasonable Doubt*: Queen's Theatre (01-734 1165). ★ *The Business of Murder*: Mayfair Theatre (01-829 3036). ★ *Cats*: New London Theatre (01-406 0072, cc 01-404 4079). ★ *Follies*: Shaftesbury Theatre (01-379 5359). ★ *42nd Street*: Drury Lane Theatre (01-836 8108/9). ★ *Kiss Me Kate*: Savoy Theatre (01-836 8888). ★ *Les Liaisons Dangereuses*: Ambassadors Theatre (01-836 5111). ★ *Me and My Girl*: Adelphi Theatre (01-840 7513/4). ★ *Les Misérables*: Palace Theatre (01-434 0805). ★ *The Mousetrap*: St Martin's Theatre (01-836 1443). ★ *Phantom of the Opera*: Her Majesty's Theatre (01-836 2244). ★ *Run For Your Wife*: Criterion Theatre (01-836 3218). ★ *Starlight Express*: Apollo Victoria Theatre (01-836 5655). ★ *And Then There Were None*: Duke of York's Theatre (01-836 5122).

FILMS
★ Also on national release as Advance booking possible

★ **APPOINTMENT WITH DEATH** (PG): Over-familiar Agatha Christie thriller from the Cannon factory, in which Peter Ustinov's Hercule Poirot solves a murder in Palestine (102 min). Cannon Fulham Road (01-370 2636). Progs 1.40, 4.15, 6.50, 9.15. Cannon Haymarket (01-836 1527). Progs 1.30, 3.45, 6.10, 8.35. Cannon Shaftesbury Avenue (01-836 8881). Progs 1.10, 3.30, 5.50, 8.25.

★ **BROADCAST NEWS** (15): Sick drama about network TV journalism from James L Brooks (*Terms of Endearment*); with William Hurt, Albert Brooks, Holly Hunter as the trio caught in a jumble of professional and romantic problems (132 min). Cannon Royal (01-830 6815). Progs 1.55, 4.50, 7.45. Cannon Kensington (01-862 8644). Progs 5.00, 8.10.

★ **FATAL ATTRACTION** (18): A spurned lover (Glenn Close) takes revenge on Michael Douglas, his wife (Anne Archer) and family. Adrian Lyne directs this unsettling thriller (118 min). Cannon Oxford Street (01-336 0310). Progs 2.30, 5.00, 8.00. Plaza (01-200 0200). Progs 12.05, 2.25, 4.45, 7.10, 9.30.

★ **IRONWED** (15): Worthy but stodgy adaptation of William Somerset Maugham's Pulitzer Prize-winning novel about a darsiad (Jack Nicholson) in search of redemption. Artyl start turns by Nicholson and Mary McCormack, directed by Hector Babenco (143 min). Odeon Haymarket (01-830 2738). Progs 1.40, 4.50, 8.10.

★ **IVAN'S CHILDHOOD** (PG): Andrei Tarkovsky's first film, made in 1962, about a 10-year-old caught up in World War Two (95 min). Renoir (01-837 8402). Progs 1.50, 4.05, 6.20, 8.35.

★ **MOONSTRUCK** (PG): Should Cher play it safe and marry Danny Aiello, or follow her heart and go for his brother, Nicholas Cage? Norman Jewison took the Best Director award at the Berlin Film Festival and Cher the Best Actress (102 min). Cannon Baker Street (01-336 9772). Progs 1.35, 3.50, 6.05, 8.20. Cannon Baywater (01-225 4149). Progs 1.10, 3.30, 5.50, 8.25. Cannon Fulham Road (01-370 2636). Progs 2.10, 6.10, 9.10. Cannon Oxford Street (01-336 0310). Progs 1.55, 3.55, 6.15, 8.30. Plaza (01-437 1234). Progs 12.30, 2.45, 5.00, 7.15, 9.30.

CONCERTS
LUNCHTIME

★ **END PIECES:** As part of End Games Moray Welsh (piano) and Ian Brown (piano) play Chopin's Sonata Op 65, Debussy's Sonata and three late Liszt pieces. Queen Elizabeth Hall, South Bank, London SW1 (01-828 3191, cc 01-828 8800), 1.10-2pm, 23.

★ **LMP/ESTERHAZY:** Peter Brodbeck conducts the London Mozart Players in Paul Rost's Flute Concerto (Philippe Davies, soloist), Lennox Berkeley's *Sonata*, then the Esterhazy Singers join in for Mozart's *Te Deum*, Haydn's *Rorante Cello Desuper*, Berkeley's *Signs in the Sky* and Albrecht Koenig's *Poems of St Teresa* of Avila.

★ **St John's, Smith Square, London SW1 (01-222 1051), 7.30pm, 23-25.**

EVENING
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A Scots girl in Algeria

It has been some months since Sharnna Macdonald (right) had a new play, but this summer two receive their premieres. The National Theatre is presenting a workshop production of *When We Were Women* (the title an echo of Sharnna's highly successful debut, *When I Was a Girl I Used To Dream and Show*); tonight sees the first performance of *The Brave*, Glasgow born and Edinburgh educated, Macdonald acknowledges that her work continues to reflect a consuming interest in Scotland, although she has lived in England since the early 1970s: "I now write from a long-distance point of view. I am hanging on to a kind of innocence, but *The Brave*, although I hope it is funny, is not as mischievous [she pauses, not certain this is quite the word] as *When I Was a Girl*. I'm older and, if not more mature, I do aspire to maturity, which may be a step on the journey towards." Set in Algeria and centred on two male Scottish expatriate engineers, a female Scottish political extremist/terrorist in exile and her visiting, sympathetic but less committed, sister, *The Brave* addresses exile, violence, politics, racism and "it is about women." Director Simon Stokes and designer Robin Don worked on the first production of *When I Was a Girl*, as did Eleanor David, who is joined in the cast by Maurice Reeves, recently on television in *Tutti Frutti*, Kate Lyons-Evans, Gregory Foy, Tony Osoha and Danny Carqueina. Bush Theatre, Shepherds Bush Green W14 (01-743 3388). Preview from tomorrow, 8pm. Opens June 6, 7pm, 25. Tony Patrick

★ **SINOPOLI SOUNDS:** The Philharmonia Orchestra is conducted by Giuseppe Sinopoli in Mendelssohn's Symphony No 4, Schubert's Symphony No 5 and in Schumann's Cello Concerto - Hermann Schell is the soloist. Royal Festival Hall, South Bank, London SW1 (01-828 3191, cc 01-828 8800), 7.30-9.30pm, 22-24.

★ **FRENCH IMAGES:** See caption. Barbican Centre, Silk Street, London EC2 (01-838 8891), 8-10pm, 25-26.

★ **KATY KARANAWA:** Bold, expressive production of Janacek's opera by Nikolaus Lehnhoff, conducted by Andrew Davis and with casts led by Nancy Gustafson. Gaiety Theatre, East Sussex (0273 541111), 6.20-9.50pm, returns only.

★ **JENUFA:** Janacek's opera in a highly acclaimed piano accompanied production by Scottish Opera go round as part of the London International Opera Festival. The Place Theatre, 17 Duke's Road, London WC1 (01-387 0031), 7.30-10.15pm, 23.

★ **SWEET HONEY IN THE ROCK:** Return of the joyous a cappella gospel harmony quartet from Washington, led by Dr Bernice Johnson Reagan. Royal Albert Hall, Kensington Gore, London SW7 (01-589 8212), 7.30pm, 23-24, also tomorrow.

★ **HOTHOUSE FLOWERS:** Dublin band of considerable potential, enjoying the first of a series of performances with their single "Don't Go". Irish Centre, 57 Digbeth, Birmingham (021 622 2514) 8pm, 24.

★ **LEONARD COSSUT:** The baritone misadventurer with a sprightly three hour symphony by Leonard Cozzut. Royal Albert Hall, Kensington Gore, London SW7 (01-589 8212), 7.30pm, 23-24, also tomorrow.

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★ **ALLISON BREWSTER:** This pianist interprets Mozart's Sonata K 280, Chopin's Nocturne Op 9 No 2, and Liszt's *Les Nuits* of Schumann and Fauré's *Fantaisie*. Wigmore Hall, 36 Wigmore Street, London W1 (01-835 2141), 7.30pm, 22-25.

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★ **JOHN SCORFIELD QUARTET:** Miles Davis's former guitarist serves up a fusion package which outshines any of his mentor's post-Decca work. Four Seasons, Castle Street, Cardiff (0222 374822) 8.30pm, 27.

★ **ANDY SHEPPARD:** In the glut of young saxophonists, the West Country tenor player is probably the most technically adept of all. The Dial, Willow Road, Derby (0332 372374) 8pm, 25.

★ **LEE KONITZ/JOHN WHIGHAM:** Unorthodox pairing of the Birth Of The Cool altoist and the ex-Kentron trombonist. Riverside Club, 47 Fifth Street, London W1 (01-439 0747) 9.30pm, 28 (members 22).

★ **LA FILLE MAL GARDEE:** Seder's Wells Royal Ballet give Ashton's romantic comedy in the Big Top at Jesus Green, Cambridge. Cambridge Corn Exchange (0223 463377), 7.30-9.45pm, 23-24.

★ **ROMEO AND JULIET:** Scottish Ballet in John Cranko's staging of the Protuberant score and around the arena. Anyone can play but one booking advised. Broadgate Avenue, 3 Broadgate, London EC2 (01-836 5565). Today until June 3.

★ **COLLEGE DEGREE SHOWS:** Exhibition of work of students from the Textile and Fashion Departments of Winchester School of Art. 1, 2 & 3, Smith's Gallery, 55 Earlham Street, Covent Garden, London WC2 (01-836 6283). Today until June 4, 11-7pm daily, free.

★ **ROSEBERRY'S SALE:** Furniture, clocks and works of art. Roseberry's, 3 and 4 Hardwick Street, London EC1 (01-837 3418). 2pm.

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**Compiled by Peter Dear
and Jane Rackham**

ITV/LONDON

VARIATIONS

6.00 TV-am begins with The Morning Programme, presented by Mike Morris. Includes reports from Moscow, sports results, financial news and news and international news; 7.00 Good Morning Britain

8.00 Waceaday with Timmy Mallett. Themes news.

9.30 The Nine. 10.00 Santa Barbara 10.25 News headlines.

10.30 The Time... The Place. Mike Scott tells a discussion on a topical subject 11.10 Rainbow. Puppet series for children 11.25 Themes news headlines.

11.30 Around Brazil: A Voyage Round East Anglia. Tony Gregory following in the footsteps of 19th-century artist William Daniel Rogers' Anglia's 12.00 The Krypton Factor (Fr.) 12.30 The Sullivan.

1.00 News at one with Julia Mervin 1.40 Themes news.

1.50 The Investigative pathologist has to prove that a homicide was a weapon in a prison killing (Fr.) 2.30 The Treatment of a Murderer 3.00 The 3.00 Farmhouse Kitchen with Grace Mulligan. Her guest is microwave expert Yvonne Hammett 3.25 Themes news headlines 3.50 The Young Doctors.

4.00 Rainbow. A repeat of the programme shown at 11.0 4.15 The Telebugs (Fr.) 4.25 Who's New? Children's comment on programmes for other people 4.35 Inspector Gadget. Cartoon series.

5.00 Bellamy's Bugle. David Gwynne investigates time 5.15 Winner Takes All. Family quiz show.

5.45 News with Alastair Stewart. Themes news followed by 6.00

6.25 Help with news of Shoestring Summer, a booklet listing free events and concessions available to the unemployed.

7.00 Bless This House. Vintage domestic comedy series (7).

7.25 Auf Wiedersehen, Pa. First one of a comedy adventure about Georgie Birkmeyer working in Germany (1). (Grade)

8.00 The A-Team. Rascals. Look with another doorstepleaping investigation.

8.30 Home to Roost. Comedy starring John Thaw and Reece Dinsdale (1). (Grade)

8.50 King & Castle. Comedy drama series starring Derek Martin and Niall Matter as a pair of unorthodox debt collectors.

10.00 News at Ten with Alastair Burnet and Sandy Gall 10.30

10.35 The news.

10.35 Hypnoticase: Happy Families? The first of three programmes to be shown on consecutive nights in which families are explored by a lawyer cross-examining experts. In tonight's programme on child abuse Arthur Miller, a psychologist at Hatherly Law School, questions doctors, psychiatrists, social workers, teachers, lawyers, a health visitor and a judge.

11.00 The Face (1958, b/w) starring Max Von Sydow. A travelling troupe headed by a hypnotist visits 19th-century London where they are humiliated by a megalomaniac. The hypnotist exacts a fearful retribution. Directed by Ingmar Bergman.

11.30 The Face: Beyond: Voice from the Galkows. A tale of the supernatural (1).

12.00 News headlines followed by Face: Creatures the World Forgot (1974) starring John Huston. Stone Age drama about inter-tribe conflict. Directed by Don Chaffey.

12.30 News headlines followed by Face: Casanova Comedy (1974) starring John Huston.

1.00 Nashville Swing featuring Gall Davies and the Nashville Swing Lovers.

[illegible]

TELEVISION CHOICE

● You have heard the controversy, now see the film. *Tumbledown* (BBC1, 9.30pm) is the story of Robert Lawrence, the Scots Guards officer who in the last hours of the Falklands war led his platoon triumphantly to the summit of Mount Tumbledown only to stop a high velocity bullet which blew away half his brain and left him paralysed down one side. Concentrating less on the incident itself than Lawrence's long and harrowing rehabilitation, *Tumbledown* is based on conversations between Lawrence and the writer, Charles Colson. But it is still a dramatic fiction, performed by actors, and must be judged as such. The political rights and wrongs of the Falklands war are not at issue. The film is making a wider point about war and the inherent contradiction between the collective celebration of a soldier's courage, duty and honour and the shattering of individual lives. Lawrence goes into battle like any other officer, not

questioning the job to be done. He shows ecstatic pleasure in plunging his bayonet into a living Argentinian soldier, but a very terrible and disturbing question haunts him: what really stands. He is embittered by his inability to make a quicker recovery and the indifference of those around him. He is an ambiguous hero, awarded the Military Cross as the public recognition of his valour while kept well out of the way at the remembrance service in St Paul's and not even told whether he will get an army pension. Narrated in flashbacks, a complex structure but never a confusing one, *Tumbledown* is immaculately directed by Richard Eyre and contains one of the TV performances of the year by Colin Firth. It is powerful and disturbing but never preaches.

RADIO CHOICE

The Learned Clerk, (Radio 4, 8.30pm) throws light on an area of the British legal system where circumspection is pushed to limits you would not believe possible. It gives a whole new meaning to the words diplomatic service. According to the rules of the game, all the magistrates' clerk is empowered to do is compile the daily lists of cases to be heard and build a bridge between the professionals and the amateurs. His legal learning complements the worldly wisdom of the bench. If he is a model of advisory conformity and most of the clerks who take part in John Howard's programme appear to be precisely that, he will not give me the impression that, as well as pointing the way to a legal education, he wants to be the country's travelling legal encyclopedia. But *The Learned Clerk*, never less than fascinating to a layman like me, is especially so when it reveals that, even in the well-ordered world of the magistrates court, there is the occasional departure from the norm. Clerks have been known to overstep the mark. One such interventionist, when advised that

BBC2

6.53 Open University: Geology of the Alps. Ends at 7.30.

6.59 Cade.

10.55 Film: The Prisoner of Zenda (1937, b/w) starring Douglas Fairbanks Jr., Ronald Colman and Madeleine Carroll. Anthony Hodge classic of the Englishman, the double of an uncrowned Ruritanian prince, who becomes involved in intrigue and treachery. Directed by John Cromwell and W. S. Van Dyke.

12.30 Film Fun (b/w). A further selection of clips from vintage Hollywood productions.

1.30 Postman Pat (p). 1.35 Cartoon. The cartoon 'The Apprentice'.

2.00 News and weather followed by *You and me*. A series for four- and five-year olds presented by Shanti Patel (p).

2.15 Ship News. A *Ullooy* discussion on the controversial Clause 28 of the new Local Government Act, inspired for the hearing adopted (p).

2.40 Northern Lights. A portrait of Stan Lee, a York Journalist by day, photographer by night (p).

2.50 Noddybeat. Rob Culling previews radio and television programmes; Marian Foster with news of the Bertram Club.

3.00 News and weather followed by *The Mince of the Motorcycle*. The story of the Isle of Man TT races which has claimed 141 lives in the 50 years of its history. Narrated by Brian Pankins (first shown on BBC Northern Ireland).

3.50 News. regional news and weather.

4.00 Dr Kildare. Episodes of the medical drama and Kildare's persistence with Yvonne's case bears fruit, something that has a chastening effect on Carl Boyce. Starring: John Chamberlain, Joanna Rietzel and William Shatner (p).

4.30 On the Box. In his third of four lighthearted chat shows Glyn Harris talks to Rosemary Hughes-Rand (first shown on BBC Midlands).

4.50 Class of 51. What Goes Up - an original contemporary dance performed by students from Bristol High School. Leeds (first shown on BBC North East).

5.00 The Alternative Holiday Show. John Thirkwell and Kathy Taylor sample the activities available at Stetfield University after the summer term (p).

5.30 Gardeners' World from Highdown, Worthing, where John Kelly and Roy Lancaster find out what grows in the soil, buffeted by salt-laden winds from the English Channel (p).

6.00 International Pop-Celebrity. For the last programme of the series Sandy Lee and Lee Trevino are joined by Sean Connery and Ian St John.

6.50 100 Great Sporting Moments. Highlights of cricket's 1971 Giltotti Cup semifinal.

7.00 Seven Years in Tiaras. A tribute to the Royal College of Art which this year celebrates its 150th anniversary. Students from the College's Department of Film help to make this programme, which examines some of the work of this year's graduating artists.

7.30 Eurovision Young Musician of the Year. Live coverage from the Concorde, but only the first of the final in which five musicians vie for the 5,000 Swiss franc prize. The finalists are accompanied by the Netherlands Philharmonic conducted by Sergiu Celionescu.

9.45 Reflections of Gold. Actor Nigel Hawthorne joins Alastair Tickner, John Gielgud and David Stevens for a final look at this year's Chelsea Flower Show, meeting the medal winning entrants and looking for bargains as the stands are dismantled.

10.35 It's Garry Shandling's Show. The first of a new series of the off-beat American comedy show. Newsnight with Peter Snow and Gavin Esler in Moscow analysing the day's news from the Summit meeting; Donald MacCormick is in London with the rest of the national and international news.

11.35 Weather.

11.40 Open University: For Reasons of State. Ends at 12.10am. Nil programme times after this. The Year final are 12.00am.

CHANNEL 4

2.00 Sesame Street. Pre-school learning series for children.

2.30 Business Daily. Financial and business news service.

3.00 I Could Do That (r). (Oracle) (C) Catering With Care (r). (Oracle)

3.00 Symphony. The first of a three-part documentary series providing behind-the-scenes glimpses of the New York Philharmonic.

3.30 Film: Four Men and a Prayer (1938, b/w) starring Loretta Young and Richard Henry. Mystery drama about four brothers fighting to find the nearest living relative of an Indian Army officer father who is court-martialed, cashiered and then murdered. With George Sanders, David Niven and C. Gregory Smith. Directed by John Ford.

4.00 Film: All That Mighty Heart (1969). A documentary film about the life of a woman who has been seen through the eyes of London Times. Directed by R. K. Neilson-Baxter.

5.00 Countdown. Today's celebrities. Alison Nicholas, a student from Keston, Kent.

5.00 Bewitched. Vintage American comedy series starring Elizabeth Montgomery and Dick York.

5.30 Glorious Colour. The fifth and final programme of Kaffe Fassett's series on the art of knitting. (Oracle)

6.00 Sumo. The fourth of eight programmes of highlights from the Grand September sumo wrestling tournament (Ever Ready Derby).


6.45 Sports. A live preview of tomorrow's Evert Hady Derby.

7.00 Channel 4 News with Peter Sissons and David Walter.

7.00 Comment followed by What's On.

7.30 Brookside. Anna meets an old acquaintance in Shrewsbury. (Oracle)

8.30 A Woman's Worth. Consumer affairs series presented by Penny Junor. Susan Osman tracks down a dubious flat-tetter who hides from a hit in a cupboard rather than face her questioning on his business ethics. Sall Breckon investigates Saffi electronic banking; and David Sturrock has the best buys in Britain.



Rosalind Plowright: Live recordings of Sister Angelica (C4, 12.05am)

1.00 Banding File. This first of a new series includes a discussion about the murder of Ahmed Ullah, the 13-year-old schoolboy from Manchester. Among those taking part are Ian MacDonald, the QC who headed an investigation into the affair on behalf of Manchester Council; Gus John, a member of MacDonald's committee; and Ray Humphord a former headmaster, now a Greater Manchester councillor.

1.05 St Elizabeth. Black comedy series

1.55 International Yacht Racing. The first of four weekly programmes following the fortunes of the 10 yachts competing in the Duracell Royal Lympington Cup.


2.40 Ghosts in the Machine. Two video shorts - *Valtos or the Veil* and *The Land of the Courtesans*.

3.50 Martinis: Tango - Blues - Charleston. Three musical pieces by the Czech composer Martinu (r).

4.05am Sister Angelica. A live recording of British soprano Rosalind Plowright in her *La Scala*, Milan, debut singing the title role of Puccini's one-act opera (r).

4.05 Chasing Rainbows - A Nation and its Music. Part four (r). Ends

[illegible]



THIS IS WHERE YOU FIT IN

This is where probation officers spend most of their time. Slap bang in the middle. In between a young offender and the courts. In between a prisoner and the outside world. In between a child and its warring parents. In between a recently released prisoner and the community. It's also where feelings run high and the pressure is on. Could you cope?

And more importantly do you care?

Do you care whether certain individuals end up in the gutter or are integrated back into society? This is the first question you should ask yourself. It's a big responsibility, but the satisfaction is immense.

In one day, you could take part in a group discussion with people on probation, help a young offender to stay out of prison, and help another one to get a job.

At the end of that day, you'll certainly feel you've achieved something.

Ethnic Minorities. We're looking for people from different backgrounds, but in particular from the ethnic minorities. Today's society is very much a multi-racial one and it's important that the Probation Service reflects this. If you're interested get in touch.

Time for a change? We're also interested in mature people who have had experience of life. Maybe you're also pursuing a career, but for one reason or another feel the need to do something more rewarding.

Voluntary and Ancillary Work. Ask your local service about voluntary work. It's excellent preparation for full training. You may even be vacancies for paid ancillary work.

Becoming a Probation Officer. The thing you'll need to get is a Certificate of Qualification in Social Work. This takes two years.

Anyone over 20 can apply. If you're under 25 you need 5 'O' levels and if you're over 25 you need to be able to study at an advanced level.

If we think you've got what it takes, we'll be sponsored by the Home Office. This means you'll be paid between £5,346 and £7,500 while you study. When qualified you'll start on £9,753 rising to £13,506.

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Hadn't

SWF (medium wave) Stereo
VHF (see below)
5.30 Adrian John 7.00 Sir
Mayo with the Breakfast Six
9.30 Simon Bates 11.00
Newscast (Frank Partridge)
Gary Davies 3.00 Steve W
5.30 Newscast 5.45 Brun
2.00s 7.30 Live News
10.00-12.00 John Pe
Stereo Radios 1 and 2.4.00
As Radio 2 12.00 pm As R
12.00-4.00 am As Radio 2

SWF (medium wave) Stereo
VHF (see Radio 1)
News on the hour
4.00 Steve Madden 5.30
Stuart 7.00 Derek James
Ken Bruce 1.4.00 Stuart
1.05 David Jacobs 2.05 G
Hunford 3.30 Joe Brown
5.05 John Dunn 7.00 Rob
Steve's A to Z of John
Steve Race presents the R
Orchestra Show 9.25 The
King's Singers 10.40 Hudd
2.30 Back to the 60s
11.00 Brian Matthew prese
Round Midnight 1.00 am
Charles Noyes presents Night
5.00-4.00 A Little Night Mu

WORLD SERVICE
All times in GMT. Add an hour for
6.00 Newswatch 6.30 Country
World News 7.00 Twenty Four
This Particular Place 7.15 Network
World News 8.00 Reflections
9.15 8.30 Minute of Joy 9.15
World News 9.00 Review of
Prizes 9.15 The World Today 9.30
World News 10.00 Twenty Four
Webor 10.00 News Summary
January 10.00 Landmark 10.15
News 11.00 News
Weeknight 11.25 a Letter From
12.00 Citizens 12.00 News
Multicasts 1.24.25 Sports Round
World News 1.26 Twenty-Four
2.00 Sport UK 1.45 News
2.00 Ontario 2.45 A Schistur
Radio Montreal 3.15 A
Show 4.00 World News
4.15 English by Radio 4.45
Homes Abroad
Garmen 7.20 Outlook 7.38 Sports
Report 7.45 Report on Religion
8.15 Twenty-Four
Midnight 9.00 News Summary
For Verse 9.10 Turning One
9.15 From Oz
Sports World 10.00 World News
10.00 World 10.25 A Letter from
10.30 Fractured News
10.45 Sports Round 11.00 World
11.00 News Summary 11.15 Con
12.15 World News
Britain 12.15 Radio News
Ordnance 1.20 News Summary
1.30 Report 1.30 Report
Country Style 2.00 World News
Review of the British Press 2.15 B
2.30 The Singers 2.30
News 3.00 News About News
World Today 3.30 Six Four
2.30 Financial News 3.45
4.45 The World Today
and Twenty-Four Hours Six

100

6.55 Weather, News headlines
7.00 Morning Concert: Dag Wires
(Serenade for Strings;
Academy of St Martin-in-
the-Fields under Neville
Martinson; Busoni
(Divertimento, Op. 52;
Leipzig Gewandhaus
Orchestra under Kurt Masur
with Aurèle Nicolet, flute)

7.30 News
7.35 Morning Concert (cont'd):
Smetana (Police Fugue) (The
Baroque Bridge); Schubert
under James Levine;
Strauss (Horn Concerto No
1 in E flat, Op. 11);
Gandhiharu Orchestra
under Masur with Hermann
Baumann; Bizet (Symphony
in C; French National Radio
Orchestra under Thomas
Beauchamp)

8.30 News
8.35 Composers of the Week:
Scriabin, Concertino
(1920) by Alben Berg
Quartet; Les Noces (final
version) by English Bach
Festival Chorus and
Orchestra under Thomas
Beauchamp
Percussion under Leonard
Bernstein with Army Mary
(soprano), Patricia Parker
(alto-soprano), John
Mitchinson (tenor) and Paul
Hudson (bass); Octet by
Boston Symphony Chamber
Players and Sostakovich (1924)
by Charles Rosen, piano

9.35 Louis Couperin and
Forqueray: Mitzi Meyerson
(soprano) and Louis
Couperin (Suite in A minor);
and Forqueray (La Grange
Le Ymaud; La du Vaucel;
La Legende; and
Mornings, Suite No. 3 in D)

10.15 Mozart: Serenade in B flat
(K 361) played by Czech
Symphonic Wind
Instruments Ensemble
under Vladimir Cerny

10.55 Schubert and Brahms:
Wanda Tuchocka (piano)
and Gerard Robbins (piano) play
Schumann (Marchenbilder)
and Brahms (Sonata in F
minor) (r)

11.35 BBC Scottish Symphony
Orchestra: Stuart
Hunt (conductor)
Beethoven (Overture to
Fidelio); Mozart (Piano
Concerto No 24 in C minor,
K 491); John McLeod
(piano) plays Brahms and Don
Banks (Trilogy), With Alan
Feinberg, piano

1.00 News
1.05 St David's Hall Luncume
concert: Live from Cardiff.
Raphael Ensemble play
Dvorak (Sextet in A, Op. 48,
for strings); and
Franz Liszt (Octet in E
flat, Op. 20, for strings)

2.15 Le Raphael: Emily Van
Evera (soprano), Michaela

3

	Richard (harpsichord) and Charles Boothby (viola da gamba) play Rameau (<i>Camargo Ophre</i>); Rebel (<i>Sonata for violin and cello</i>); and Mollart (<i>Canzone Fant di Synn</i>)	
2.00	Australis Ensemble: Concert given in Brighton earlier this year. Beethoven (<i>Serenade in D, Op 25, for violin, viola and viola</i>); Bartok (<i>Concerts for violin, viola, and piano</i>); and Vieux (Cale Concertino, 1984); and Beethoven (<i>String trio in G Op 9 No 1</i>)	4.30
4.30	Luc and the Piano: Kuo Yi (Chinese) plays No 2 in B minor and Sherzoo and March (r)	5.00
5.00	Mainly for Selection: Richard Baker with a selection of music	5.30
5.30	Springtime in the Parmier Mediterranean: Guo-Yue (bamboo flutes) and (wu/shuo), Guo-Yi (sheng), and Xie Lie (Chinese cello) play traditional songs and dances from China (r)	10.00
10.00	Third Earl: Alan Masse talks to Ernest Massie, brother author of <i>Cal and Lantz</i> about religion and politics in writing	10.10
10.10	10.30 Concert: First concert performances for more than 30 years of Berthold Goldschmidt's three-act opera based on Shakespeare's poem about incest and murder, (<i>Sung in English</i>), from <i>Two Musicks</i> Chorus of London and the Royal Symphony under Odette de la Martinez, with Helen Lawrence (soprano) in the title role and Henry Harford (baritone). Recorded at the Queen Elizabeth Hall, London, last month.	10.11
10.11	10.15 Beatles: Bernard Cottle talking to Goldschmidt about his opera.	10.12
10.12	10.20 Shunao: Japanese violas: Nigel Baker (parque tube) plays Famag in C minor; Prelude in E flat; Prelude, Farnag and Fugue in C; and Trousau sur la mort of M Comes de Logy	10.21
10.21	10.25 The Prince of Africa: Play by Caryl Phillips about an English sea captain who finds himself in charge of an overcrowded slave ship on route to America. With Trevor Laird, Geoffrey Collins, Geoffrey Matthews and John Rowe (r)	10.26
10.26	10.30 Composers of the Week: Sibelius. Paul and Elizabeth Hartley and Milesandra; Im Feld sin Mädchen singt Die ette Stadt (Op 50); and Nigridine and Sunrise (r)	10.27
10.27	10.35 The Week: 25.85	10.28

Radio

wave) (s) stereo on VHF
 10.00 Forecast: Weather
 News Briefing: Weather
 Farming Today: Tim Finney
 who's a living on the
 10.15 Wales who are trying to
 10.20 a family out of trees
 10.25 Under Government help
 10.30 Prayer for the Day
 10.35 News: 10.30, 7.30,
 10.40 Business News 6.45
 10.45 Business News 6.55, 7.55
 10.50 News 7.00, 8.00 News
 10.55 The Yout Latters 7.25,
 11.00 Sport 7.45 Thought,
 11.05 for the Day
 11.10 Five Stories by Muriel Spark
 11.15 The Last-Survivor: Read
 11.20 News 8.57
 11.25 Weather, Travel
 11.30 All Nick Ross: Subject
 11.35 of discussion is soccer
 11.40 violence. Guests are
 11.45 Graham Kell, Secretary of
 11.50 the Football League, and
 11.55 William G. Scully, a
 12.00 lecturer at the Norman
 12.05 Research Centre for Football
 12.10 Research. Call 01-580 4411
 12.15 News 8.57
 12.20 News: Medicine Now with
 12.25 Geoff Watts
 12.30 Morning Story: Not Worth
 12.35 the Price by Jennie Ruby,
 12.40 written by Eileen O'Brien
 12.45 Life Service (s)
 12.50 News: Travel; Citizens (s)
 12.55 News 9.00
 13.00 correspondent
 13.05 snapshots from the Roof of
 13.10 the World: The best of four
 13.15 "pictures" of the
 13.20 of the remote Himalayan region of
 13.25 Ladakh, with Yougours with
 13.30 Malen Evans, and Yougours
 13.35 with Yougours with
 13.40 Susan Rase
 13.45 News Test: Brian
 13.50 News: The last of the quiz
 13.55 edition with Tim Rice. Willie
 14.00 Ashton, Benny Green
 14.05 and Shirley Mayne-Plant (s)
 14.10 News 9.15
 14.15 The World At One
 14.20 presented by Nick Morley
 14.25 includes an item on the
 14.30 special commercials have
 14.35 been made in Shopping
 14.40 News; Women's Hour:
 14.45 includes an item on the
 14.50 special commercials have
 14.55 been made in Shopping
 15.00 News; and the NHS
 15.05 interviews with Dame
 15.10 Margaret de Vries, prime
 15.15 minister who is Shopping
 15.20 News 9.30, 9.45, and Clear
 15.25 Lines, an architectural
 15.30 vignette
 15.35 Understitcher Joe-
 15.40 seph: Play by Mike
 15.45 Bennett, with Catherine
 15.50 Barrett and Christopher
 15.55 George (s)
 16.00 of

4

wave) (s) stereo on VHF
Forecast: Breeze
Morning Today: Tim Finney
casts a family in North
Wales who are trying to
convince a living out of
them without Government
help
Prayer for the Day
Today, Ed 5.55, 7.55,
8.55
Business News 6.55, 7.45
Weather 7.00, 7.00, 8.00
7.20 Your Letters 7.25
Today, Ed 7.45 Thought
or the Day
Five Stories by Muriel Spark
(s) The Last-Seasoned
Weather: Travel News
Call Nick Ross: Subject
of a discussion of nuclear
violence. Guests are
Araham Kelly, Secretary of
the Football League, and
John Williams, secretary
of the Football League
Theater Centre for Gorbodach
Call 01-680 4411
Weather: Medicine Now
with Geoff Watts
Morning Story: Not Worth
the Candle by David Hussey,
read by Eileen O'Brien
Daily Service (s)
Weather: Travel: Citizens (s)
The City
correspondent
snapshots from the Roof of
the World: The last of four
"photo pictures" of the
remote Himalayan region of
Saskhu, with photographer
John Arden
You and Yours with
Susan Rae
Music Test (Vizitz: Brian
Kennedy unpraise the quiz
game with Tim Rice. While
Joshyn, Benny Green and
the "Rocky Flant" (s)
5.55 Weather
The World At One
presented by Nick Wormald
The Archers 1.55 Shipping
News: Woman's Hour
includes an item on the
of retail commercials have on
the subject of discussion on
money and the NHS; and
an interview with Dame
Margaret de Valois, prime
minister of Iceland, on the
90th birthday, and Cleo
Altiavanti, an architectural
magist
The Archers 1.55 Shipping
News: Autostock 1.55
Weather: Play by Mike
Walker, with Catherine
Walker and Christopher
Gosses (s)
3.32 Comparing Notes: Richard
Baker talks to two
of Britain's most successful
orchestral managers -
Michael Vyner of the
London Sinfonietta, and Ed
Smiley of the City of
Birmingham Symphony
Orchestra (s)
4.00 News
4.05 Local Network: A
nationwide link-up of towns
and villages with strange
and silly names. Reporters
Viv Walker and Daisy
Clyton visit Cradock, New
York and Loose
4.30 Kaleidoscope (r)
5.00 Play: A 5.55 Shipping Forecast
5.55 Weather
6.00 News; with Gordon Clough
in Moscow; Financial Report
6.30 News: The Film
Alex Shearer with Dinsdale
Landon (3 of 8) (s) (r)
7.00 News
7.15 The Archers
7.20 File on 4: Analysis of major
issues at home and abroad
8.00 Revolutions in Sounds:
from the first gramophone, 100
years of the gramophone (s)
8.30 The Learned Clerk John
Howard, a former practising
barrister, returns to the
magistrate's court (see
Choice)
9.15 The Touch: A magazine for
the visually handicapped
9.45 Kaleidoscope: A review of
the Royal Opera House's
Les Sirens by Donizetti
starring Dame Joan
Sutherland, and of Russian
puppet artist Rustislav
Bryner in the Coliseum; Hops;
plus an item on youth
programming on television
interviewing
Sarah McNeil and Janet
Street-Porter
10.15 A Book at Bedtime:
The Silence by Arnold
Barnett (2 of 15) 10.29
Weather
10.30 The World Tonight
11.15 The Financial World Tonight
11.20 Windowbox (new series):
Andrew Marr presents a
selection of portraits of famous
and influential people
starting with Jack Brymer,
former principal clarinetist
with the London Symphony
Orchestra
12.00 News, incl 12.20 Weather
12.30 Shipping Forecast
VHF as above except 1.35-2.00
pm Listening Corner with
Briers 5.30-5.35 PM (continued)
12.00-12.10 am Open University:
11.30 War and Peace in the Age
of Reason 11.50 Arts Review

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; VHF-88-90.2.
Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; VHF-88-90.2. Radio 3: 1215kHz/
247m; VHF-90-92.5. Radio 4: 1983kHz/1515m; VHF-92-95. LBC: 1152kHz/
261m; VHF 97.3. Capital: 1548kHz/194m; VHF95.8. BBC Radio London:
1458kHz/206m; VHF 94.9. World Service: MF48kHz/468m.

The heavens open on a shrine of conflict



Singing in the rain: Pilgrims at the Great Walsingham shrine yesterday ignoring both the weather and shouting by protesters as they conducted Solemn Mass (Photograph: Chris Harris).

Protesters confront pilgrims

Continued from page 1

The image of the Virgin appears, bobbing above the crowd, and before her go men in white carrying ornate crosses and waving silver censers that give off clouds of incense. The tension rises as the 2 ft wooden doll, with the infant Christ on her knee, suddenly comes to a halt in the middle of the square as the far exit is blocked by the sheer numbers.

As the evangelicals sing "Crown Him" with increasing fervour - referring to Christ - the pilgrims sing Ave Maria, as though to sum up their doctrinal division.

Soon the noise becomes so loud that it is impossible to tell what noises individual mouths are making even from a few feet away. Policemen are forced to grab the arms of the protesters to prevent them hitting the image with their placards.

Finally the thousands of people move on, and all the pilgrims are in Mass except for Mrs Jean Tilley, who is hurriedly pushing her disabled daughter to the shrine in a wheelchair, in the hope of a cure. "I pray for them," she says of the protesters. "They have their beliefs and we have ours."

Three die on rain-soaked bank holiday

By Ruth Gledhill

At least three more people were killed on the Bank Holiday yesterday as rain swept southern and northern parts of the country and temperatures plunged to 9C in parts. Weather forecasters in London said conditions are unlikely to improve this week.

A road safety campaigner was knocked down and killed on a busy main road, Wing Commander Mr Richard Powell, aged 68, died when he was knocked down by a motorcyclist on the A272 at Pound Green, near Uckfield, Sussex, as he

crossed the road outside his home.

A motorist died when a car burst into flames after a heavy goods vehicle ran into two stationary cars in Winchester, East Sussex. He was Mr Andrew Mundy, aged 27, of Oakfield Road, Hastings.

A man was killed when he crashed into a bridge parapet at the beginning of the M62 motorway in Liverpool. He was Mr Gary Henshaw, aged 25, of Plomont Road, West Derby, Liverpool.

Most parts of the country suffered steady or intermittent rain with only occasional

sunny or cloudy breaks. Essex, Kent, Surrey, Sussex and London had the most rain and temperatures rarely rose above 15C.

The weather failed to dampen the spirits of thousands of holidaymakers who headed for coastal resorts and turned out to watch traditional Bank Holiday air displays.

Fifty-one planes taking part in the closed-circuit Schneider air race in driving rain and a force eight gale around the Solent were warned to beware of a search and rescue helicopter crossing their path to help two people on a capsized motor dinghy, which overturned at Brambles Bank between Lee-on-Solent and Lepe in Hampshire.

Three boys escaped when a wall fell on them in London's crowded Regents Park Zoo

more upset because the accident happened before they saw any animals.

Brothers Dion, aged nine and Jason Moore, aged seven and their friend Tony Turner, aged eight, were given treatment to minor injuries and discharged from St. Mary's Hospital last night. An investigation into why the wall collapsed was immediately launched by London Zoo.

The Automobile Association reported none of the traditional Bank Holiday rush back to the cities and said many families had decided to extend the holiday to a week.

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Kremlin fury at Reagan's tough words on rights

Continued from page 1

Over the past three years more than 300 religious and political prisoners have been released from labour camps. Fewer dissidents and believers have been put in prison and, in recent months, more people have been permitted to emigrate or be reunited with their families.

"Yet the basic standards that the Soviet Union agreed to almost 13 years ago in the Helsinki Accords, or a generation ago in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, still need to be met."

"It is my fervent hope for you and your country that

there will soon come a day when no one need fear prison for offences that involve nothing more than the spoken or written word.

"The United States view human rights as fundamental, absolutely fundamental, to our relationship with the Soviet Union and all other nations."

One of the guests, Mr Sergei Petrov, who has been released an exit visa for seven years and who is separated from his wife, an American lawyer, said: "It was a most impressive performance which puts the Soviet administration on notice that human rights com-

plaints are not some kind of trick, but rather a genuine concern which they must take into account.

"It was not only the sentiments expressed by the President, but the fact they were being voiced here in Moscow in the middle of a summit."

Mr David Schwartzman, aged 23, a second generation refugee whose parents have been trying to emigrate for 13 years, said: "The President's speech was a remarkably emotional occasion for us all. It was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause."

Mr Schwartzman, whose wife, Hannah, is also a

refusenik, said many of those attending held an informal meeting afterwards. "We decided that the President's bold decision to stage such a meeting will really have done something significant to boost the struggle here for human rights," he said.

Before Mr Reagan addressed his guests, three different types of Soviet dissenter - a Russian who initially came to the public eye for opposing the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia, a Jew who has been trying to get exit papers for 17 years, and an Orthodox priest freed last year after six years in jail - all

urged the President in separate addresses to maintain his pressure on the Kremlin.

According to other guests, Mr Yuri Kosharovskiy, the long-term refusenik, said that recent reforms in Soviet society had not affected the emigration problem. He also outlined in detail the systematic destruction of the Soviet Union's Jewish culture.

Father Gleb Yakunin attributed many of the Soviet Union's most pressing social problems, including drugs, alcoholism and the general decline in public morality, to the repression of religion.

Clement Freud on Telethon 88

Steady mumble of untapped charity

The Connaught Rooms, off High Holborn in London, is in the business of up-market banqueting. I have been there: uniformed carriage attendant, hall porter dressed like a Field Marshal of the Imperial Austro-Hungarian Army, be-jacketed bar staff doing the pre-dinner drinks and then the litany of asparagus soup, sole walewska, chicken forestiere and pavlova.

"My Lord Mayor, it is with a deep sense of civic pride... join with me in drinking a toast to the... this ends the formal part of the evening."

Nothing like that at the Connaught Rooms yesterday: it had been taken over by the great Telethon and I walked up the steps behind a Pearly King and a girl. Two men in dark glasses barged past. "It's Peters and Lee," said the crowd, held back by security men who made way for a giant carrying a mega-block of ice from which he was to sculpt. With him came a man determined to do 32,000 press-ups for the cause and eight handicapped children bearing money which they had collected for children more handicapped than they.

Inside there was considerable chaos. Five naked men, nonchalantly covering their genitals with balloons, stood in a queue at the side of the green room waiting to appear after the chairman of a City stockbroking firm had presented his cheque, mentioned his company, been congratulated, had his fix of telly fame and left feeling good.

In the principal banqueting room the tables were set for 450. No cutlery, napery or glassware adorned the white cloths. Just telephones as far as the eye could see and a team of 2,000 volunteers from British Telecom to accept the public's pledges.

The software consisted of books of pledge forms and message pads. On the screens, the messages were unleashed via a "crawler", which is like a continuing sub-title making its way along the base of the frame.

"Hello, Telethon 1988, thank you for calling."

"I am afraid you'll have to speak up a bit," shouted 200 telephone handlers, "there is a lot of noise going on here."

Mumble, mumble, "two weeks' pocket money, £1.40."

"Thank you very much, how will you get it to us?"

Mumble, mumble. Now and then you got the real thing: someone with a voice, a credit card and serious money. More often it was: "Can I put a message on the screen?"

A woman who spoke in a hoarse whisper rang from mumble Heath. "Where?" I shouted, "there's a lot of noise here."

Thornton mumble. "£20 if you'll put a message for Ron Huckstrail." ("Is Ron Huckstrail famous?" I asked the Telecom girl sitting next to me. She put her thumbs down.)

"Could you spell the name," I asked. Mumble. I finally got it. "Now what is the message?"

"Will you marry Mrs Henry O'Flaherty?"

Between 2am and 3am half my pledges came with messages of the marrying kind: one for a lady with not a single vowel to either of her names and was requested to marry Michael Black - £50. I checked the name: "Fvnm - is that right?"

"Right," said Mr Black. "And then Zyck's." "You got it."

The Telecom man next to me was shouting: "What is your expiry date? I need to know your expiry date."

On the illuminated screen at the top of the stage we got the running total of pledges. About £100,000 an hour, surprisingly steadily and, by 4am, the majority of the calls were from people wondering when their messages were going to come up. They wanted to go to bed. They did not want to miss their pledge.

A drunk pledged £1,000. "How are you going to get the money to us?" "Wait! I telly," he said and I waited and eventually he rang off.

I left them at it at 4.15, found a taxi in Charing Cross Road and the driver who came from Co Wicklow said: "I saw you answering the telephone on TV just now."

When we got to my house he drove off, saying: "The fare's my contribution."

There is a huge reservoir of untapped generosity in our land... and British Telecom, when you get close, is nowhere near the monster I thought it was.

Party chief fights back

Continued from page 1

Mr Yeltsin acknowledged that it would be unrealistic to discuss the possibility of his making a comeback, although some Soviet sources believe this might be possible. Mr Ligachov was removed. But a member of the BBC team said his last words to them, which were not recorded, were: "Don't write me off."

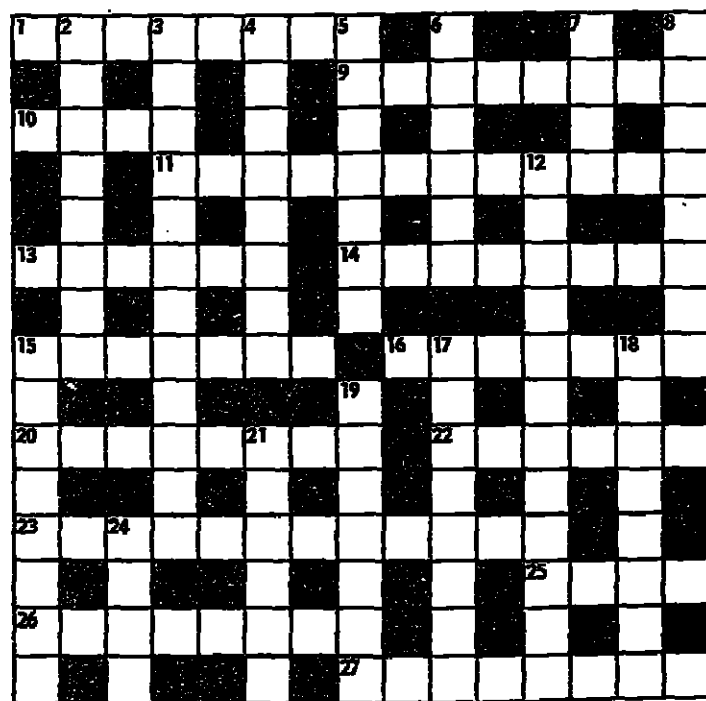
The official reason for Mr Yeltsin's summary dismissal was "serious shortcomings" in his work as Moscow chief. But he implicitly confirmed that the real cause was the controversial speech he delivered to the 307-strong Central Committee on the eve of the

seventieth anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. "To criticize the leadership at that time - that was my mistake."

Mr Yeltsin confirmed that his speech had attacked Mr Ligachov for trying to slow down the pace of change. But he denied rumours that he had spoken out against Mr Gorbachev's wife, Raisa.

"No, that is not true," Mr Yeltsin snapped. "I said nothing of the sort." His denial added strength to reports that false versions of his speech, published in a number of Western newspapers, were deliberately circulated to journalists by the KGB in an effort to discredit him.

THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE NO 17,683



- ACROSS**
- 1 Stairs include an opening for illumination (8).
 - 9 One who declaims "I love music" (8).
 - 10 Hair fastener (4).
 - 11 Medieval play to elevate the maximum number of people (5,4).
 - 12 Used to swim in the river? That's not true (6).
 - 14 A French friar, Edward, loosened the bedclothes (8).
 - 15 Barbarity demonstrated by the misuse of cutlery (7).
 - 16 Mountaineers don't start exercises (7).
 - 20 Show fame isn't what it's cracked up to be (8).
 - 22 It's concealed by staff with good manners... (6).
 - 23 ... both worried about ill-mannered bay horse (12).
 - 25 Passes on stamps (4).
 - 26 The highest social group are out of bed by mid-morning (5,3).
- DOWN**
- 27 49 saw one enthuse about former king (4,4).
 - 2 Timor Sea - when it's rough, it produces spray (8).
 - 3 Red of higher rank, one of the Great Ones (4,8).
 - 4 A pale recipient of confidences (8).
 - 5 Chap going to prison drinks in this (4,3).
 - 6 One who knows the way put in a vehicle (6).
 - 7 Helps to square accounts in the field (4).
 - 8 Bird helps, they say, to provide favours (8).
 - 12 Plant seen in Bethel (6,6).
 - 15 Regret following a star to find fulfillment (4,4).
 - 17 August - there's risk about August 1st (8).
 - 18 The slurs spread by savage (8).
 - 19 Enfoldshire town beginning to get impatient (7).
 - 21 To outward view, everybody is about to leave union (6).
 - 24 Nothing works - I slipped up: there! (4).

WORD-WATCHING

A daily safari through the language jungle. Which of the possible definitions is correct?

WODEHOUSIANA

By Philip Howard

BASHFORD BRADDOCK

a. An explorer

b. Aunt Emily's puglist son

c. A rural policeman

SUPPERLEV

a. A housemaid at Blandings

b. Statly res. of Earl of Sarridge

c. An amorous editor

JEFF MILLER

a. A detective agency

b. A chief Nodder in Hollywood

c. A rugby internationalist

CUTHBERT BANKS

a. A keen golfer

b. A dastardly butler

c. A sponger Drone

Answers on page 22, column 1

Solution to Puzzle No 17,682

STADIA MILLRAGE
WODEHOUSIANA
BASHFORD BRADDOCK
SUPPERLEV
JEFF MILLER
CUTHBERT BANKS
Answers on page 22, column 1

WEATHER

North-west Scotland and parts of Northern Ireland will be cloudy with rain at times. Eastern Scotland will be brighter with some showers. Much of England and Wales will also have showers, some heavy, although there will be brighter spells. Showers will die out later in parts of Wales and south-west England. Outlook: unsettled, with showers.

ABROAD

Monday: 1-4: London; 5-8: Paris; 9-12: Rome; 13-16: Athens; 17-20: Madrid; 21-24: Moscow; 25-28: New York; 29-32: Tokyo; 33-36: Hong Kong; 37-40: Singapore; 41-44: Sydney; 45-48: Melbourne; 49-52: Auckland; 53-56: Wellington; 57-60: Christchurch; 61-64: Dunedin; 65-68: Invercargill; 69-72: Perth; 73-76: Adelaide; 77-80: Melbourne; 81-84: Sydney; 85-88: Melbourne; 89-92: Sydney; 93-96: Melbourne; 97-100: Sydney.

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CHANGE ON WEEK

FT 30 Share	1430.0 (+14.8)	US dollar	1.8570 (-0.0065)
FT-SE 100	1783.7 (+13.5)	W German mark	3.1857 (+0.0140)
USM (Datastream)	155.19 (+0.35)	Trade-weighted	78.2 (-0.1)

Executive Editor
David Brewerton

Ward bid complaint for Panel

A complaint has been lodged with the Takeover Panel by County NatWest, the merchant banker to Ward White, after a press report that AG Stanley — for which Ward White is bidding — is likely to cancel its contract with Williams Holdings should Williams accept the takeover bid from Ward White.

The suggestion that annual supply contracts between Stanley and Williams, worth £20 million, would be cancelled could be in contravention of the general principle of the Takeover Code — that no company should take frustrating action in a bid situation.

The Takeover Panel is likely to contact the parties today to establish the grounds on which the report was based, and then determine what action should be taken.

Williams owns a crucial 25.7 per cent of AG Stanley and a decision to accept Ward White's offer could tip the bid Ward White's way.

Its current share offer and cash alternative are below AG Stanley's 28p market price, leading to market suggestions that it will raise its bid this week.

MEP move in Rowntree bid

Mr Edward McMillan-Scott, Conservative MEP for York, yesterday made a bid to help Rowntree beat off hostile takeover bids from Nestlé and Suchard by urging the Belgian and West German authorities to block any merger with Rowntree factories based there.

"I am leaving no stone unturned to make this takeover as unattractive as possible to Suchard and Nestlé," he said.

Maxwell buy

The Maxwell Communication Corporation has bought 67 per cent of a private French printing firm, François Impression, for an undisclosed cash sum. Mr Robert Maxwell said the François family would keep the remaining shares and run the business. It has a contract for printing work on the new Sunday Mirror magazine, as well as Paris Match, the French television guide, Télé 7 Jours, and a number of mail-order catalogues.

Newmont deal

Newmont Mining Corporation, the US gold mining company, is making a \$6.75 million (£3.6 million) out-of-court settlement with Ivanhoe Partners, which last year attempted to gain control of Newmont in a stock market tussle involving Consolidated Gold Fields.

Bell wins ruling

Mr Robert Holmes a Court's Bell Resources has gained an interim injunction to halt a joint Aus\$825 million (£358 million) bid for the company by Sir Ron Brierley's Industrial Equity and Mr Kerry Packer's Consolidated Press.

Nikkei higher

Share prices recovered in Tokyo yesterday after dropping last Friday and on Saturday morning. The Nikkei index rose by 270.6 points to 27,233.10. London and Wall Street were both closed.

Nissan slows

Net profits of Nissan Motor, parent company of the Japanese car group, fell by 18 per cent to 38.6 billion yen (£166 million) in the year to March 31 on unchanged sales of 3,400 billion yen.

Drinks groups bid £168m for Irish Distillers

By Colin Campbell

Three leading drinks companies with a host of brands and strong international marketing connections — Guinness, Allied-Lyons and Grand Metropolitan — yesterday launched a hostile £168.5 million (£168.2 million) cash bid at 1p35p a share for Irish Distillers Group.

On the Dublin Stock Exchange, IDG shares jumped from a pre-weekend price of 1p27p to 1p34p.

Mr Richard Burrows, IDG's managing director, immediately rejected the bid, saying it "was totally unacceptable, ill-conceived, unsolicited and unwelcome".

IDG's liquor products include Jameson, Bushmills and three other whiskey brands, Huzzar vodka and Cork Dry gin. The marketing and distribution is intended to be shared between the bidders.

In the Republic of Ireland, IDG accounts for 80 per cent of all whiskey sales, more than 90 per cent of the gin market and 30 per cent of vodka sales. The group exports to more than 100 countries.

The activities of IDG outside the drinks business — a food division under the BWC name operating 28 cash and carry wholesale outlets — are

to be "reviewed and assessed".

The IDG bid is being structured through a new company, GC&C Brands — jointly owned by Cantrell & Cochrane Group (a subsidiary of Allied-Lyons in which Guinness has a 49.6 per cent stake) and Gilbey's of Ireland Group, whose ultimate parent is Grand Metropolitan.

The bidders argue that because of intensified global competition for branded spirits, the trend is towards larger international groupings. Cantrell & Cochrane and Gilbey's add that increased and consistent marketing support would be put behind Irish Distillers' products to achieve a greater world market penetration.

GC&C can draw on the extensive worldwide marketing

links of the respective parents through Hiram Walker-Allied Vintners and International Distillers.

GC&C Brands has received the conditional support of FIF Fyffes, owner of 20.1 per cent of Irish Distillers, whose share stake has been the focus of market speculation.

FIF Fyffes first acquired a 5.5 per cent stake in IDG last October and when Seagram, the North American drinks group, placed its 13.5 per cent stake in IDG with several institutions, FIF Fyffes' interest rose to about 20.1 per cent.

It had earlier been suggested that the 20.1 per cent stake would go to the Japanese group Suntory, which distributes Irish whiskey in the Far East, or the Dutch Bols group. GC&C said the conditional agreement to secure FIF Fyffes' stake on Sunday was pivotal in announcing its bid yesterday.

Brand products made in Ireland under the Allied-Lyons and Grand Metropolitan banner include Irish Mist, Baileys Original Irish Cream, and Smirnoff Vodka, and the companies argue that their international marketing and distribution skills put behind Irish Distillers would more forcibly establish Irish drinks in world markets.

The bid price represents an exit p/e ratio of 18.



Burrows: offer 'unwelcome'

Pound 'hitting exports'

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

The strength of the pound is beginning to hit exports, the Confederation of British Industry says in its latest *Industrial Trends Survey*, published today. But orders overall are at their best for 11 years.

Last month, the CBI reported a drop in exporters' optimism. Now that appears to be showing through in export order books.

However, the pound's rise also appears to be having a restraining influence on inflation, with some companies, notably electrical and instrument engineers, expecting to cut prices.

Yesterday, with the London foreign exchange market closed, the pound continued to gain ground against a weak mark.

As the mark fell against all currencies, and reached a low against the yen, sterling was

quoted in Frankfurt at DM3.965, the highest since mid-1986 and close to the important DM3.20 level. The pound lost ground against the dollar, which continued to gain on expectations of a US discount rate rise. It fell by nearly a cent to \$1.8465.

The CBI's evidence on the effect of the strong pound shows up in export orders. Although 25 per cent of firms reported orders above normal, compared with 21 per cent below normal, the balance — of 4 per cent — was below the 11-12 per cent recorded in February and March.

"These results provide further evidence that the strength of sterling is affecting our manufactured exports," said Mr David Wigglesworth, the chairman of the CBI's economic situation committee.

The damage to industry's order books from the rise in the pound appears to have come through quickly. Although it was not reported at the time, because the more important CBI *Quarterly Trends Survey* was published on the same day, last month's monthly survey showed a drop to just 2 per cent in the balance of firms reporting export orders above normal.

However, the May survey, conducted among 1,501 firms, also shows that the effects of sterling's strength are uneven with smaller firms being hit much harder than large ones.

Industry's total order books were healthy, with the balance of firms with orders above normal, 21 per cent, higher than the 20 per cent levels reached earlier in the year, and the best since April 1977.



Running it round in style: Crispin Reed of Asquith with a sweet-smelling status symbol (Photograph: James Morgan)

Asquith turns the delivery van into an art-form

By Daniel Ward, Motor Industry Correspondent

The Asquith van is more than just a replica of a pre-war delivery van, it is a mobile advertisement for its owner's wares.

"Our vehicle is at least twice as expensive as a modern van but all our customers are trying to promote a quality image and the Asquith van is a status symbol," explains Mr Crispin Reed, Asquith Motor Carriage Co's marketing director and co-founder.

This may be true for renowned West End of London customers such as Simpson

(Piccadilly), which has two Asquith vans for its Jermyn Street store and the Laura Ashley-owned perfume Penhaligon in Covent Garden or for the Gloucestershire firm of solicitors Cook & Hickman, purveyors of legal services.

But it is perhaps less certain for the five Asquiths owned by Coca-Cola or for the West German McDonald's franchise owner, who nevertheless claims his 1920s-style van boosts custom by several hundred marks an hour.

Beneath the hand sign-

written exterior and glass fibre body of the Asquith is the chassis and engine of a Ford Transit van or a small Reliant. It takes 800 man-hours to build the small Shetland van, and more than 1,200 hours for the 12-seater bus at the Great Yeldham, Essex, factory. Prices vary from more than £10,000 to £25,000.

The company, part of the private Hunsable Group, made its first profit in 1987, five years after production on the vans started.

Hunsable stepped in to take

over Asquith in 1984 when Mr Reed was searching for £250,000 to buy a stock of 50 Transit chassis to keep production going while Ford changed to a new model.

Export orders from West Germany, Portugal, Japan and the US will help boost output from 40 vans a year to 80 this year and contribute to a "nice profit". There are orders for seven months and the aim is to raise production to five vans a week in the next three years.

Colroy builds up for £14m flotation

By Cliff Feldham

Colroy, the housebuilder, is taking advantage of the booming property market to float its shares on the Stock Exchange, valuing the company at about £14 million.

The company, which expects to make its debut on the full market some time next month after a share placing, made a pre-tax profit last year of £1 million on turnover of £11.2 million. This compares with a profit of £620,000 the year before.

Colroy concentrates on

building homes in East Anglia, the East Midlands around Northampton, and around Preston and Lancaster in the North-west.

Last year, Colroy completed 272 homes and is not planning to raise this figure markedly in the current year but the sharp rise in house prices will help boost its profits substantially.

Colroy is sitting on a land bank which has been valued at £19.5 million, compared with a figure in its books of £9.3 million.

The company builds a variety of houses, with an average selling price last year of £45,000 to £50,000. But this is likely to rise as Colroy takes on more luxury developments, such as a project at Wisbech in Cambridgeshire where it is building 60 detached houses with expected selling prices of between £130,000 and £150,000.

Mr Bill Hoggett, the managing director, remains confident about the house market. "The sort of prices people are

paying at the moment reflects the underlying mood of confidence in the economy. Even if interest rates go up, the market looks settled enough to cope with it," he said.

The company was established in 1966 by the present chairman, Mr Philip Jacobs, who is 82.

The placing of between 20 per cent and 25 per cent of the shares, being handled by Barclays de Zoete Wedd, is expected to raise about £3.5 million for the company.

Call for mandatory bank reserve assets

By Our Economics Correspondent

The Bank of England should impose mandatory reserve asset requirements on banks and building societies to achieve control over money and credit, according to a report published today by a City economist.

The report, from Mr David Smith, an economist at Williams de Broe, the broker, says that the Government has been trying to achieve two aims — a stable exchange rate and tight monetary discipline — with the single instrument of interest rate changes.

The consequence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's "victory" in the argument with the Prime Minister over the pound could be a rise in

inflation to more than 6 per cent next year, unless other controls are imposed.

Mandatory reserve asset requirements on banks and building societies would give the Bank direct leverage over the creation of money and credit, Mr Smith says in *Williams de Broe's Quarterly Interest Rate Outlook*.

He considers that gilt-edged funding policy should also be used to ensure a tight supply of reserve assets.

Treasury officials, in response to reports that credit controls were under consideration, said that the Chancellor's view remained that the growth of personal credit was not a problem.

James Ferguson fights liquidation of Barlow

By Our Financial Staff

James Ferguson Holdings said yesterday that it would fight the Securities and Investments Board's appointment of a provisional liquidator into its subsidiary, Barlow Clowes Gilt Managers (BCGM).

Mr Peter Clowes, the Ferguson chairman, said he would seek advice on whether an injunction could be obtained against the SIB action, announced late on Friday.

Mr Clowes added: "The timing of the announcement could only have been arranged to cause our clients maximum anxiety."

BCGM Staff worked over the weekend answering calls from many of the 7,400 clients of the £51 million gilt fund.

A statement from James Ferguson Holdings said that the Department of Trade and Industry inspectors were appointed to investigate BCGM on November 25 last year. The investigation was completed last month.

On Monday last week, the SIB served notices prohibiting it from conducting investment business. Ferguson's shares were suspended next day.

Last Wednesday, in detailed discussions with the SIB, Mr Clowes proposed total repayment of BCGM clients' funds. This was rejected by the SIB, and the provisional liquidator appointed, Barlow Clowes International, of Gibraltar, is not affected by the SIB's action.

Dishonesty in business costs at least £5 billion a year

Deafening silence of fraud victims

By Lawrence Levin

Business fraud is running at an estimated £5 billion a year — but the true figure is likely to be much higher because public companies are reluctant to report fraud.

A survey carried out for Ernst & Whinney, the accountancy firm, says the financial services sector is considered the most vulnerable to fraud, followed by retailing. Nearly half the frauds uncovered by the 200 companies taking part in the survey were perpetrated at management level.

Stock control, purchasing and accounting departments, and expenses claims were considered to be most vulnerable to fraud.

Mr Mike Harding, a fraud specialist and the partner at E&W overseeing the survey, says public companies, particularly financial institutions, are reluctant to report fraud where the amount of money is large or senior people are involved.

"Many companies are reluctant to prosecute senior people because of the adverse publicity," he says. He claims that there are many cases of directors — particularly of subsidiary companies within public corporations — who resign

for apparently innocuous reasons which mask an underlying fraud.

"When fraud does occur many companies just do not know what to do. If they bring in the police they have lost control of the situation because they have handed it over to an official body. If the police make a nonsense of the subsequent investigation the company's chances of succeeding in a civil action against the perpetrators later are much reduced."

Among the examples of fraud cited by Mr Harding is the case of a large British tour operator which lost about £5 million when one of its branch managers in Europe diverted money intended for hotel reservations to his own bank account.

The fraud went undetected for more than four years since the manager was careful to only move money earmarked for reservations that he was confident would not need to be made in advance.

Eventually, a routine audit investigation discovered the hotels had not received the deposits.

Another case involved a London financial services company, which suffered a £500,000 fraud. This involved fraudulent invoices for stationery.

An employee, in collusion with someone outside the company, sent invoices for stationery to the company which were paid even though the stationery never existed. The company did not have a proper procedure for checking stationery goods against invoices.

The fraud was uncovered when bogus invoices arrived while the employee was on holiday. The employee, who was not highly paid, was subsequently found to own a £200,000 house and three cars, and to take very expensive holidays.

Although 86 per cent of the respondents to the E&W survey considered their security measures to be adequate, Mr Harding thinks companies need to improve their systems to prevent fraud, and that the overall responsibility for its prevention should be with a director.

"Fraud is a minefield for the unwary. In my view, people do not seem to take security seriously enough," he says.

He gave warning that when companies are hit by fraud it can be extremely expensive in terms of the cost and time expended to sort it out. Fraud often has an adverse effect on the atmosphere within a company when it strikes, as relationships of trust among management can collapse completely.



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- Details, page 26

TEMPUS

Room for growth at Sotheby's

Convent emptor applies in the auction room, but when Sotheby's Holdings shares were put before the public a month ago, the prospectus was littered with dire warnings. It is a wonder that any of the institutions accepted the shares, but then perhaps they did not read the warnings and simply looked at the potential.

There is no doubt that the international art business, on which Sotheby's and equally Christies, depend, has in the past had a decidedly cyclical pattern.

It is equally true that if that pattern is to be repeated in the future, the market could be about to turn down. Sales in the houses went down in 1975, and again in 1982.

If, and it is a big if, the United States and Japan are heading for recession in 1989, the art market could find it tough next year and the year after. If not, there seems little reason why the 15 per cent-plus annual compound growth rate notched up during the past 15 years should not continue.

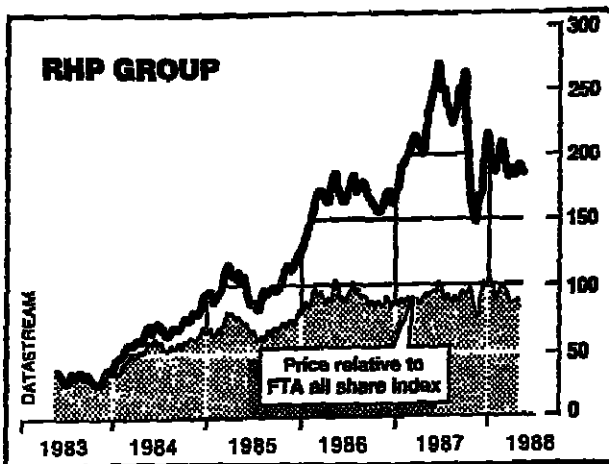
Had Sotheby's been floated as a conventional offer for sale, with normal voting rights attached to the shares, there is little doubt that the name alone would have drawn a heavy oversubscription.

But the limited voting attached to the A shares did prevent some institutions from participating.

It is not simply the Swiss who can protect themselves from takeover: Sotheby's is takeover-proof, and as such the unquantifiable element of 'bid premium' in most shares has to be stripped from the Sotheby's A shares.

But that still does not explain why the shares have not taken off since the flotation.

The art season is ahead of last year, and while some attention has been properly focused on the items that have



Market wary of RHP

Metamorphosis from a leaden ball bearing producer to a soaring electronic components manufacturer might have been calculated to lift RHP's shares by more than 20 per cent by now. But there were problems during the transition, with the terms of Burgess, now the bulk of RHP, being revised downwards.

Now, five months after the deal, the market remains wary, with the shares at 164p against last December's 150p. The latest results, showing no more skeletons in the Burgess

cupboard, and £60 million in the bank for more acquisitions, should ease a few minds.

Investors will be happier still when they have a clearer idea of how the cash will be spent. The board has its eyes on the US, and will not be rushed. But it will be disappointed if it has not acted by the year-end.

In the meantime, with £31 million in prospect this year, the single-figure p/e has attractions for those who like just a flavour of the risk.

Epic

Shareholders in Estates Property Investment Company (Epic), who have not got the stomach for what could turn out to be ugly cross-fire between two big shareholders, should opt for the quiet life and take the 275p cash offer from Giltvote - and quickly.

Giltvote's offer expires at 1pm tomorrow - as does that of rival bidder Peachey - though Epic's fate will have been decided by whichever of the two bidding camps managed to secure the significant 10 per cent held by M&G. Epic has been bid for by two

parties: Peachey Property (now speaking for 33.4 per cent) has offered 260p a share. Giltvote (now speaking for 43.3 per cent) has offered 275p a share.

At face value, Giltvote's extra 15p is the winner. Ordinary shareholders can, however, take the view that Epic will be bid for again one day - and at a higher price.

Its industrial property assets are appreciating rapidly, and because both parties have shown their determination to have Epic, another tussle lies ahead.

Peachey says that, if necessary, it will stay with Epic as a minority shareholder.

If Giltvote does step over the 30 per cent mark tomorrow, and so be in a position to call the tune, its strong voice could be used possibly to threaten Epic's dividend intentions.

Only those who recognize all the risks, and the possible fun, that lie ahead will refuse 275p.

Crown TV

Things are looking up for investors who backed Crown Television Productions when it came to the USM in 1985.

Crown TV's shares have been suspended since mid-April while it effects a reverse takeover of Chalford Communications - 85 per cent owned by an Australian TV company, Darling Downs.

Control of the original Crown TV, a video, television facilities and computer graphics group capitalized at £6 million, effectively passed to Darling Downs a year ago when it bought a 20.7 per cent stake.

Weak financial controls threatened Crown TV's profitability, and Darling Downs bailed it out with a refinancing package which included a £1 million four-year loan.

Mr Christopher Chataway was brought in as chairman of Crown TV, the board was re-organized and financial controls introduced.

Analysts are now looking for pretax profits from Crown TV of £800,000 for the year to September 1988, compared with £85,000 before tax and extraordinary items last year.

Chalford, which is being valued at £17.2 million for the purposes of the merger with Crown TV, is essentially a holding company with stakes in 18 independent British radio stations, including a 58.2 per cent share of London Broadcasting Company (LBC).

It also owns Independent Radio News (IRN). The directors forecast pretax profits of £2 million for Chalford.

Broadcast radio is taking on a new lease of life before the Government's proposed deregulation of the airwaves.

If Crown TV's shareholders approve the merger with Chalford at the extraordinary meeting on Friday, the renamed Crown Communications will have forecast combined pretax profits of £2.8 million, giving earnings per share of 8p.

The prospective p/e ratio is 8.1, at Crown's suspension price of 65p.

Darling Downs will end up with a 29.9 per cent stake in the ordinary share capital, and convertible preference shares which it has agreed not to convert if conversion would take its stake to 30 per cent or more.

The scene will be set for the group to take full ownership of a radio station - LBC looks the most likely candidate - and become a significant force in British radio broadcasting.

When the shares regain their quotation on June 9, the speculators are likely to run the price up rapidly. Look for buying opportunities around 85p when interest quietsens down. USM Review, page 29

GILT-EDGED

Japanese may exploit merits of UK market

The deadline for this article coincides with a visit to Japan by the author. It therefore seems appropriate to review the gilt market from the perspective of a Far Eastern investor.

Tales of Japanese buying/selling of gilts have tended to be grossly exaggerated. Orders of £10 million become distorted to £50 million or even £100 million as rumours of their existence float around the London market.

As Japan is the world's largest creditor (figures just released here in Tokyo show net external assets of \$240 billion at the end of 1987) it is assumed that all orders are large and that Japanese players are acting in unison. The "wall of Japanese money" anticipated by the markets after last year's June election is a typical example of this hysteria.

The reality is very different. A strategic stake in the market has been built up, about 5 per cent of stock outstanding, but a good proportion of this is traded in normal market sizes, and by its very nature does not represent any "oriental thundering herd".

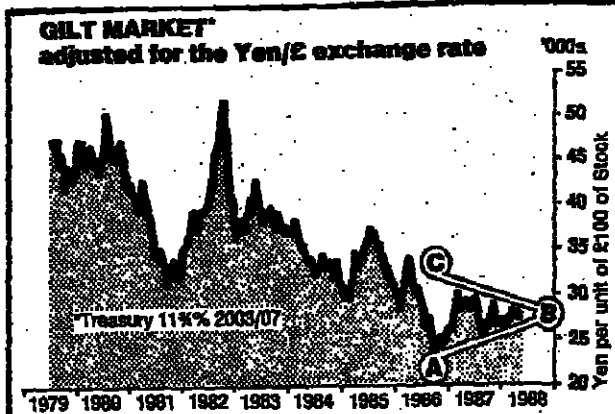
It is true that most of this strategic holding has been acquired since October 1986. Big Bang in London may indeed have been the stimulus for this interest. But it also has a lot to do with sterling "bottoming out" against the yen on October 8, 1986. Currency is all-important for any international bond investor. For the Japanese, who are busily trying to "internationalize" their economy, it is particularly important.

The level of Japanese international expertise in portfolio management is nowhere near as extensive as popular opinion would suggest. There is therefore a natural and understandable tendency to be risk-averse. It is not so much a question of missing an opportunity in an appreciating currency, but rather avoiding getting caught in a depreciating trend.

Bond market history would provide support for this strategy. For while it is not the case that choosing the "best" currency (the one that appreciated the most) guarantees a rising bond price trend, a depreciating currency is almost always associated with a declining bond market.

Recent events in Britain have tended to suggest that sterling is not carrying as high a risk premium as it used to. From a Japanese viewpoint this perspective has been enhanced by the comments of the Governor of the Bank of Japan.

Mr Satoshi Sumita is not given to making many public pronouncements about the exchange rate, so to hear him state that the dollar/yen ex-



change rate will move stably in the Y120s for some time has a special significance for Japanese investors. If he is convincing them that currency stability can be delivered, then attention will naturally focus on high-yielding assets abroad - and here the UK gilt market comes into its own.

It seems remarkable that overseas investors are less concerned about the UK inflation rate than their domestic counterparts. This may have something to do with the fact that sterling has been rising. It may also reflect the fact that although British inflation is rising the acceleration is no greater than elsewhere. Indeed, by comparison with the US and even Japan it is less.

Core inflation in the UK this year is expected to average 4.3 per cent. It is defined here as the average of retail price inflation, the GDP deflator and unit labour costs. The 4.3 per cent estimate is derived from a consensus of 20 forecasts for the UK economy this year, and represents a rise of just over 1 per cent from last year's 3.2 per cent.

The comparable figures for the US show a rise of 0.7 per cent to 2.4 per cent and for Japan a rise of 0.4 per cent to minus 0.2 per cent. The expectations for next year are more revealing.

Whereas Britain is expected to show no increase in its core inflation rate, the US rate is forecast to rise by 0.6 per cent to 3 per cent and the Japanese rate by an average 0.8 per cent to 0.6 per cent. Taking the two years together, changes in the core rates for the US and Japan are therefore expected to exceed the rise for the UK.

Although this is a point in the UK's favour, it is still the case that we are at the stage of the economic cycle in which inflation is rising throughout the industrial world, and consideration has to be given to whether the recent rise in nominal bond yields adequately reflects this inflation risk premium.

For the UK I would argue it does not as yet. An expected 1 per cent rise in core

inflation would normally be associated with virtually a 1 per cent shift in yields. This has not happened. Equally, other bond markets have not fully discounted their rises in core inflation. But unlike these the UK does not have a budget deficit problem, is not facing an election, and has many domestic pension schemes reworking (upwards) their desired strategic proportions in bonds.

These factors are no doubt why the correlation between the UK and US markets is reducing. Historically there has been a high correlation between these markets (averaging 47 per cent in the 10 years to 1986). But this correlation has reduced sharply. In April it was actually negative. The immunity of the UK from US developments, although unlikely to be complete, has undoubtedly increased. A cross-over in their yields may become a permanent feature of the international bond market by the next decade.

The relative merits of the UK are accepted by the Japanese investor. The latest figures suggest he was a net disinvestor from the US markets in April, and the suspicion is that he was a net seller of US equities.

Is the UK about to become a beneficiary of this development? Japanese chartists would say that this is an opportune time to be asking the question. The accompanying graph records the price history of 03/07s adjusted for the sterling/yen exchange rate. The equilateral triangle ABC suggests to them that we are approaching a point at which an important breakout could occur. They duck the question as to which way.

When pressed they argue that charts normally break out in the direction of the market trend. But which one? The rising trend recorded since 1986 or the longer term downward trend stretching back to 1982? In reply they retreat to an old Japanese proverb, "rain no koto o yu to, oni ga warau" - predicting the future gets the devils laughing!

Michael Hughes
Barclays de Zotte Wedd

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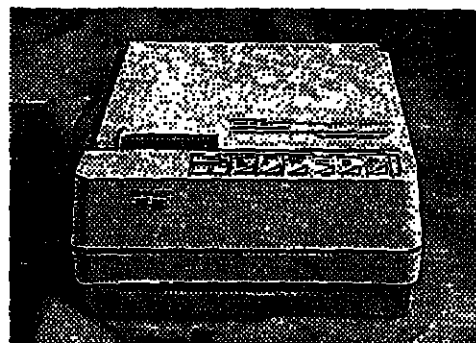
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USM REVIEW

Investors told to prepare for a radio revolution

The first comprehensive study of local radio stations is being published by the subscription-only USM Magazine today - and it could force stock and bond investors to make a review of profit forecasts.

The magazine's editor, Mr Ian Restall, an authority on the Unlisted Securities Market, says that until now local radio has been the poor relation of television when it comes to advertising, but that the whole industry is about to be "turned on its head".

"The industry is being deregulated with the IBA being phased out, and negotiations about to drastically reduce need time," says Mr Restall. "It means that the payments local radio stations make to the IBA are also being phased out."

Temps 26

out, and coupled with the reduction in need time, which is paid to the Musicians Union and ranges from £4 at some of the smaller stations to £30 at Capital, for every record played - it will significantly boost profits.

"Advertising revenue has, in any case, been very buoyant - it has increased 40 per cent year-on-year during 1988," he says. "Advertisers are now starting to use radio campaigns in conjunction with television campaigns to maximize their coverage."

But despite such developments it is not a sector that many stock market analysts follow.

"One or two regional stockbrokers cover their own local radio stations, but apart from that they don't get much coverage," Mr Restall says. "We think that that is about to change, with local radio sta-

tions being thrust into the limelight."

The magazine's Independent Local Radio Survey has calculated profit forecasts for the 151 stations quoted on the USM, and the forecasts are, by and large, significantly higher than those published by brokers.

Cheapest stocks in the radio sector are, according to the survey, Radio Clyde in Glasgow, GWR in Bristol and Crown TV, due back from suspension on June 9 after its reverse takeover of Chalford, which owns 58 per cent of LBC as well as 24 per cent of Manchester's Piccadilly Radio.

The survey forecasts pretax profits at Crown of £2.8 million in 1988, and £3.8 million in 1989. "There is likely to be a stampede for the stock when the shares return," Mr Restall says. At the 65p suspension price the shares are on a p/e of 8 for the current year, falling to 6 for next year.

Radio Clyde is expected to make £1.4 million in 1988, rising to £2 million in 1989, with the p/e falling from 9 to 6 during the same period.

Profits at GWR are expected to rise from £750,000 to £940,000, with the p/e falling from 11 to 7.

Other stations featured are Piccadilly, with a forecast of £1 million for 1988 and £1.5 million for 1989, putting it on a p/e of 17, falling to 11, and Liverpool's Radio City with a profit forecast of £580,000 for 1988, rising to £840,000 in 1989, and a p/e declining from 16 to 11.

"These forecasts are very conservative, and if advertising revenue stays at these levels they should all be on a prospective p/e of at least 15," adds Mr Restall.

Carol Leonard

Plessey and Racal 'likely bid targets'

By Robert Matthews, Technology Correspondent

Plessey and Racal, the electronics companies, are likely to be stalked by European companies looking for acquisitions in the 'run-up to' the single European market in 1992, says a report published today by CL Alexanders Laing & Cruickshank, the broker.

In March, analysts at the company gave a warning that the technological strength and small size of many British electronics companies made their acquisition by large European electronics companies a realistic proposition.

In the report, *The UK Electronics Industry: Open Season?*, Plessey and Racal are highlighted as potential targets for cross-border takeovers.

"Plessey is the only major British electronics company which can be said to be involved in the whole range of activities ranging from fundamental materials and optics research at one end to the manufacture, marketing and distribution of complete electronic systems at the other."

"In other words, it is a small company which behaves like a large one," says Mr Robert

Kerr, an analyst with the company, and the author of the report.

However, he concludes: "This does not mean that its constituent parts are unattractive and each one of them would be plausible acquisitions in their own right."

Racal is also "a practicable takeover prospect," according to the report. Racal Telecommunications is to be floated in August or September, and is likely to be valued at about £1.7 billion, only £300 million less than the estimated value of the entire Racal group.

If there were a Continental takeover, Alcatel of The Netherlands, the world's second biggest maker of telecommunications equipment after AT&T, the US company, is a possible predator, argues Mr Kerr.

"Only GEC could comfortably absorb all of Racal's operating companies within its existing activities," says the report, which also cites GEC as capable of making an offer for Plessey. But that has already been turned down by the Monopolies Commission.

Irish small business to form link with Boston

By Robert Rodwell

Twenty small business entrepreneurs from Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic, some of them still in start-up stages, are to be helped with grants to gain up to nine months' working experience in enterprises in Boston, Massachusetts.

The programme will enable participants to gain first-hand knowledge of the entrepreneurial practice and philosophy in Boston, and to develop links between the US city, Northern Ireland and the Republic, its sponsors say.

The first candidates to be selected for the so-called Debi (Development of Enterprise in Boston for Ireland) project will be working there next January.

The Boston project, brainchild of the Northern Ireland Small Business Institute (NISBI), is backed by the International Fund for Ireland

under its "wider horizons" provisions. The IFI's £180,000 contribution will be at least matched by private-sector donations.

BP America and IBM are helping with the venture. In Belfast, leading banks and other interests from both north and south of the border are represented on the programme's steering committee.

NISBI - a self-financing department of the University of Ulster which provides consultancy, research and training services for Ulster's small business sector - will manage the programme. It is partnered by An Fás, the Irish Republic's training and employment authority, and by the Boston College's management training centre.

The Small Business Association of New England and the chambers of commerce in the greater Boston area are also lending their support.

BASE LENDING RATES

ABN	7.50%
Adam & Company	7.50%
BCCI	7.50%
Consolidated Credit	7.50%
Co-operative Bank	7.50%
C. Hoare & Co	7.50%
Hong Kong & Shanghai	7.50%
Lloyds Bank	7.50%
Nat Westminster	7.50%
Royal Bank of Scotland	7.50%
TSB	7.50%
Citibank NA	7.50%

\$68m energy deal for Amax

Amax, the diversified US natural resources group, is paying \$68.5 million (£36.9 million) to acquire 900 oil wells and four gas plants at present owned by Kaneb Energy Partners in various American states.

Mr Allen Born, Amax's chief executive officer, says the deal is in line with the group's strategy of trying to shelter group earnings from US Federal income taxes.

Weir sets sights on further purchases

By Kerry Gill

Weir Group is looking for further acquisitions and is expected to announce a deal with a European international market leader in the specialist energy sector next month.

The group still has £10 million in the bank despite its recent purchase of Mather and Platt Machinery for £10 million, and the acquisition last month of Liquid Gas Equipment costing up to £11.5 million in shares, loan notes and cash.

Weir's order book for the first quarter of the year is 20 per cent up on the same period last year.

Four new nuclear power stations are planned in Britain and the group is confident of attracting £20 million worth of orders from each.

The Glasgow-based group is also one of the latest companies planning to offer shareholders a choice of shares in lieu of dividend cash.

Weir's share price, now at 230p, has climbed by more than 25 per cent since the new year.

The group is also doing well in the water and sewerage industries business in Qatar, Egypt and Nigeria, and expects increased orders in the West African and North Sea oil industry sectors.

De La Rue profit rise expected

TODAY

De La Rue, the world's largest printer of banknotes and a maker of sophisticated printing machinery, in which Mr Robert Maxwell, the publisher, holds a 15 per cent stake, is expected to report pretax profits of about £63 million to £65 million for the year, against £55.6 million last time.

The Bradbury Wilkinson acquisition has given the group a chance to improve volume and margins in its core banknotes business, while Crosfield Electronics continues to be the engine room of the company's profits growth.

NatWest County Woodmace, the broker, is, however, going for a pretax figure of £61.5 million, having reduced forecasts principally on currency grounds and as a result of slower than anticipated progress by Printtrak, the subsidiary that sells computer systems which can match fingerprints automatically to photographs.

Interims: Charles Church Developments, Royal Trust Government Securities Fund (third quarter), TSB Channel Islands.

Finals: Biomechanics International, De La Rue, Ramco Oil Services.

TOMORROW

Coming hard on the heels of Land Securities' excellent annual results, MEPC, Britain's second largest property com-

pany, reports interim figures - and analysts are forecasting pretax profits of about £47 million and an interim dividend of 3.5p.

MEPC acquired a portfolio with substantial redevelopment potential, particularly in the buoyant central London markets, when it bought Oldham Estate last year. This also reduced its overseas content to 24 per cent, lessening the exposure to currency losses in Australia and the US.

The group's estimated year-end net asset value a share is 635p (533p).

Anglo American Corporation, South Africa's largest mining house, is expected to report a steady but unremarkable profit increase for the year ended March 31 from the attributable R1.03 billion (£248.5 million) made in the year to March 1987. But there should still be room for a dividend increase from last year's 22.5 cents a share to 24.0 cents, the market believes.

Higher earnings from its De Beers interest and improved industrial and financial results will be blunted by reduced profits from Amco and Amgold.

Stead & Simpson, the Leicester-based shoe retailer and motor trader, will have a stronger than usual spotlight turned on its results for the year to March 31, after the £90 million bid it attracted from Claymore, the property group, this month. Pretax

31 3

REPORTING THIS WEEK

profits are expected to rise from £5.5 million to £6.4 million.

Interims: Anglo American Corporation, Carlton Communications, Fleming American Investment Trust, Hoskyns Group, MEPC.

Finals: The Chillingham Corporation, Eastern Transvaal Consolidated Mines, El Oro Mining & Exploration Company, The Exploration Company, Ferguson Industrial Holdings, Hartheestfontein Gold Mining Co, Plym, Portsmouth and Sunderland Newspapers, Rolfe & Nolan Computer Services, Stead & Simpson, TR Property Investment Trust, York Trust Group.

THURSDAY

Storehouse, the BHS-Habitat-Mothercare retailing group headed by Sir Terence Conran, unveils full-year results, a day after Mr Michael Julien joins the board as the new chief executive.

The figures are likely to make unpleasant reading, with analysts' forecasts ranging between £110 million and

£115 million for the year to the end of March (against £129 million). Some pessimists have even suggested a figure as low as £105 million.

Mothercare remains Sir Terence's biggest problem after the heavy costs of its ill-fated distribution system. Analysts feel that not until the centralized distribution of Mothercare UK is effectively working can the group be positioned to step up its less than exciting earnings growth rate. Recovery will be slow.

The position is also likely to be made worse by an expected extraordinary charge relating to the costs of dealing with the cheeky bid from Benlox.

A poor set of figures will, no doubt, fuel revived takeover stories about Storehouse. Sir Terence rejected a pre-crash bid proposal of 44.5p per share from Mr Tony Clegg's Mountleigh property group, but more recently stories of a consortium bid have been doing the rounds. Mr Robert Maxwell and Sir YK Pao, the Hong Kong businessman, are said to be involved.

The fruits of restructuring should be on show with FKI Babcock's figures for the year to end-March. A product of the controversial, £416 million purchase last summer of Babcock International by Mr Tony Cartland's FKI Electronics, the group this month sold FATA, its Italian engineering contracting subsid-

iary, for £57.6 million. Market forecasts for the year are about £45 million at the pretax level, against £11.28 million last time from both companies.

The rapid expansion in the US by Siebe, formerly Siebe Gorman Holdings, has done the company's share price no favours, despite a promise not to make a rights issue this year, after three in the same number of years.

But the group is set to benefit from its acquisition programme and brokers are looking for pretax profits of about £110 million for the year to March 31 - a big jump from the £62.1 million achieved last time.

Interims: Anglia Secure Homes, Beatrix Mines, Buffelsfontein Gold Mining Co, Dwyer, Plaxtons (GB), St Helena Gold Mines, Sulfonfontein Gold Mining Co, West Rand Consolidated Mines, Willoughby's Consolidated.

Finals: Anglo Leasing, Century Oils Group, FKI Babcock, Powell Duffryn, Siebe, Storehouse.

FRIDAY

Interims: None announced. Final: Estates and Agency Holdings, Henderson Administration Group, PCT Group.

Martin Waller and Geoffrey Foster

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Cadbury Schweppes MANAGEMENT PROVEN IN THE MARKET PLACE. Cadbury Schweppes MANAGEMENT PROVEN IN THE MARKET PLACE. Cadbury Schweppes MANAGEMENT PROVEN IN THE MARKET PLACE. Cadbury Schweppes MANAGEMENT PROVEN IN THE MARKET PLACE. Cadbury Schweppes MANAGEMENT PROVEN IN THE MARKET PLACE.

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Cadbury Schweppes increased their European soft drinks profits by 59%. They started by helping the market go dry.

That's dry as opposed to sweet; light and sophisticated as opposed to fizzy. In short, 'adult' soft drinks.

The reasons for this market shift are all wrapped up in the current emphasis on healthy living: cutting down on alcohol, cutting down on sugar etc. (but, for a soft drinks company with its top screwed on, no reason for cutting down on profits).

Cadbury Schweppes simply repositioned existing brands that matched changing tastes and introduced a totally new dry range.

Uncommon Marketing.

The Common Market is becoming a reality. 1992 will herald the arrival of a formidable market of over 320 million thirsty consumers. We have prepared for that opportunity with a strategy that treats Europe as one entity but still allows us to recognise and cater for individual local needs.

Two highly successful examples of this strategy, developed by our local management and franchised bottlers, are Schweppes Tonic Water and Canada Dry. These classic old mixers are now seen as classic new straight drinks in many parts of Europe. In fact the Spanish market now consumes more Tonic than the British.

New product development has also been important. Sophisticated palates in France and Italy were specially catered for by the introduction of two subtly different, dry ranges. Ranges that have become so de rigueur, that our market share has increased significantly.

Uncommon Profits.

Increased manufacturing efficiency has freed funds for higher marketing investment. As a result, as tastes have grown up in continental Europe, so have beverages profits. Last year, through marketing efforts and the acquisition of Canada Dry, they exceeded \$31m, a 59% increase on the previous year. And with the preparation complete and ready for 1992, the taste can only get sweeter (unlike our products).

But this isn't just a European success story. Indeed it might be called an international best seller. In the words of Chief Executive Dominic Cadbury:

"Global brands require strong local management and this combination grew our earnings per share by 88% last year".

Cadbury Schweppes

MANAGEMENT PROVEN IN THE MARKET PLACE



Cadbury Schweppes MANAGEMENT PROVEN IN THE MARKET PLACE. Cadbury Schweppes MANAGEMENT PROVEN IN THE MARKET PLACE. Cadbury Schweppes MANAGEMENT PROVEN IN THE MARKET PLACE. Cadbury Schweppes MANAGEMENT PROVEN IN THE MARKET PLACE. Cadbury Schweppes MANAGEMENT PROVEN IN THE MARKET PLACE.

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STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Capitalization and change on week

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began May 23. Dealings end June 3. Contango day June 6. Settlement day June 13.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are Friday's middle prices. Change, dividend, yield and P/E ratios are calculated on middle prices. (a) denotes Alpha Stocks.

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TEXTILES

TOBACCO

No.	Company	Group	Gain or loss
1	Jarvis (J) & Sons	Building/Roads	
2	Utd Scientific	Electronics	
3	Gr Portland	Property	
4	Scott & Robertson	Industrials S-Z	
5	AAH	Industrials A-D	
6	Woodside	Oil/Gas	
7	More O'Ferrall	Paper/Print/Adv	
8	Prest Mariani	Property	
9	Int Bus Comm	Newspapers/Pub	
10	Thames TV	Cinema/TV	
11	Boddington	Breweries	
12	Bulldog	Industrials A-D	
13	Arson	Industrials A-D	
14	Bank of Scotland	Banks/Finance	
15	Nestor-BNA	Industrials L-R	
16	BBH Group	Property	
17	Warner Howard	Industrials S-Z	
18	Jaguar (a)	Motor/Aircraft	
19	Dec (a)	Food	
20	BAA (a)	Industrials A-D	
21	Harwell Plc	Motor/Aircraft	
22	Ilford	Textiles	
23	Leeds	Textiles	
24	Cook (Wm)	Industrials A-D	
25	Finlan Gr	Building/Roads	
26	Emess	Electronics	
27	BFB Ind (a)	Building/Roads	
28	Empire Stores	Draperies/Stores	
29	Quick (HJ)	Motor/Aircraft	
30	Miller (Stanley)	Building/Roads	
31	Grenall Whitley	Breweries	
32	Underwoods	Draperies/Stores	
33	UEI	Electronics	
34	Bowlsome	Draperies/Stores	
35	Next (a)	Textiles	
36	Morgan Crucible	Industrials L-R	
37	Salvage (Chem)	Food	
38	Scanlon	Electronics	
39	Gaskell Broadbent	Textiles	
40	Bentalls	Draperies/Stores	
41	Elc Data Process	Electronics	
42	Higgs & Hill	Building/Roads	
43	Harland Simon	Electronics	
44	Conrad Higgs	Industrials A-D	

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £3,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

BRITISH FUNDS						
Stock	Change	Price	Div	Yield	Div	Yield
£	£	£	£	%	£	%

SHORTS (Under Five Years)						
Stock	Change	Price	Div	Yield	Div	Yield
£	£	£	£	%	£	%

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS						
Stock	Change	Price	Div	Yield	Div	Yield
£	£	£	£	%	£	%

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS						
Stock	Change	Price	Div	Yield	Div	Yield
£	£	£	£	%	£	%

UNDATED						
Stock	Change	Price	Div	Yield	Div	Yield
£	£	£	£	%	£	%

INDEX-LINKED						
Stock	Change	Price	Div	Yield	Div	Yield
£	£	£	£	%	£	%

BANKS, DISCOUNT HP						
Stock	Change	Price	Div	Yield	Div	Yield
£	£	£	£	%	£	%

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
1. 457.7m Reliance (L) 100	158	+3	17.3	11.0	8.6
2. 27.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
3. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
4. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
5. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
6. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
7. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
8. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
9. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
10. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4

1. 32.9m Allied-Lyons (a) 100	84	+1	1.2	1.4	11.4
2. 27.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
3. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
4. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
5. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
6. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
7. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
8. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
9. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
10. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
11. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
12. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
13. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
14. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
15. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
16. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
17. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
18. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
19. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
20. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
21. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
22. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
23. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
24. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
25. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
26. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
27. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
28. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
29. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
30. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
31. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
32. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
33. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
34. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
35. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
36. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
37. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
38. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
39. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
40. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
41. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
42. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
43. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
44. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
45. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
46. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
47. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
48. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
49. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
50. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
51. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
52. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
53. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
54. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
55. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
56. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
57. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
58. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
59. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
60. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
61. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
62. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
63. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
64. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
65. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
66. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
67. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
68. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
69. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
70. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
71. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
72. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
73. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
74. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
75. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
76. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
77. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
78. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
79. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
80. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
81. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
82. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
83. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
84. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
85. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
86. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
87. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
88. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
89. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
90. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
91. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
92. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
93. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
94. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
95. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
96. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
97. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
98. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
99. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4
100. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4

BUILDING, ROADS						
1. 16.5m Abbey	252	+5				
2. 25.7m Amey	228	+1	17.9	4.9	10.5	28.0
3. 14.5m Anglo Pac	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
4. 54m Anglo Ind	44	+2	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
5. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
6. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
7. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
8. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
9. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
10. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
11. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
12. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
13. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
14. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
15. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
16. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
17. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
18. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
19. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
20. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
21. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
22. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
23. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
24. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
25. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
26. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
27. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
28. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
29. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
30. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
31. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
32. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
33. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
34. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
35. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
36. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
37. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
38. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
39. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
40. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
41. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
42. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
43. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
44. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
45. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
46. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
47. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
48. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
49. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
50. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
51. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
52. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
53. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
54. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
55. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
56. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
57. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
58. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
59. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
60. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
61. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
62. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
63. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
64. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
65. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
66. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
67. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
68. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
69. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
70. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
71. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
72. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
73. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
74. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
75. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
76. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
77. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
78. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
79. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
80. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
81. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
82. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
83. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
84. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
85. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
86. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
87. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
88. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
89. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
90. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
91. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
92. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
93. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
94. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
95. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
96. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
97. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
98. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
99. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0
100. 18.5m Anglo Ind	100	+1	1.4	1.2	10.5	10.0

22.0m	Platin Up	84	+2	3.8	13.4	43.8m	Trans Atlantic	333	+6	4.3	11.4
22.0m	Platin Up	84	+2	3.8	13.4	43.8m	Trans Atlantic	333	+6	4.3	11.4
4,057,000	Gold & Dandy	Qr223	+1	3.6	16.2	20.1m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
23.7m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
24.7m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
24.7m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13.7
13.3m	Harman Int	208	+2	8.2	3.9	24.5m	Telecom	377	+1	5.0	13

74.3m Pacific Timber	715	-	3.1	7.9	
82.9m P&G Co (a)	470	+0.19	16.1	32.8	11.7
107.0m RMC Co (a)	470	+0.19	16.1	32.8	11.7
115.0m Redifac (a)	404	+0.13	2.1	5.2	9.4
104.3m Rubenst	260	+0.05	11.8	4.3	5.6
100.0m S&P (a)	260	+0.05	11.8	4.3	5.6
100.0m S&P (a)	260	+0.05	11.8	4.3	5.6
100.0m S&P (a)	260	+0.05	11.8	4.3	5.6
100.0m S&P (a)	260	+0.05	11.8	4.3	5.6
100.0m S&P (a)	260	+0.05	11.8	4.3	5.6
100.0m S&P (a)	260	+0.05	11.8	4.3	5.6
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100.0m S&P (a)	260	+0.05	11.8	4.3	5.6
100.0m S&P (a)	260	+0.05	11.8	4.3	5.6
100.0m S&P (a)	260	+0.05	11.8	4.3	5.6
100.0m S&P (a					

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS						
Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E	
1. 32.9m Allied Colloids	126	+0.8	2.8	2.2	17.4	
2. 27.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
3. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
4. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
5. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
6. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
7. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
8. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
9. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
10. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
11. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
12. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
13. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
14. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
15. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
16. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
17. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
18. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
19. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
20. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
21. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
22. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
23. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
24. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
25. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
26. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
27. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
28. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
29. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
30. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
31. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
32. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
33. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
34. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
35. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
36. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
37. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
38. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
39. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
40. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
41. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
42. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
43. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
44. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
45. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
46. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
47. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
48. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
49. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
50. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
51. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
52. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
53. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
54. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
55. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
56. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
57. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
58. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
59. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
60. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
61. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
62. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
63. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
64. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
65. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
66. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
67. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
68. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
69. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
70. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
71. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
72. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
73. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
74. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
75. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
76. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
77. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
78. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
79. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
80. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
81. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
82. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
83. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
84. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
85. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
86. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
87. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
88. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
89. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
90. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
91. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
92. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
93. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
94. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
95. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
96. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
97. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
98. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
99. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
100. 18.5m Sun (a)	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	

FOODS						
Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E	
1. 15.1m AB Food (a)	223	+17	1.1	3.8	11.4	
2. 14.5m ASA Food (a)	140	+4	5.1	3.2	11.4	
3. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
4. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
5. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
6. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
7. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
8. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
9. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
10. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
11. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
12. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
13. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
14. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
15. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
16. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
17. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
18. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
19. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
20. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
21. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
22. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
23. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
24. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
25. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
26. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
27. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
28. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
29. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
30. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
31. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
32. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
33. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
34. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
35. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
36. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
37. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
38. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
39. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
40. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
41. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
42. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
43. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
44. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
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99. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	
100. 17.1m Omega Dried	36	

CINEMAS, TV						
Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E	
1. 32.9m Anglo-Tyco (a)	171	+3	0.10	8.0	47.2/58	
72.2m Colonial Trust	259	+3	0.01	5.8	9.8	
72.2m Colonial Trust	259	+3	0.01	5.8	9.8	
46.0m HTV Overseas	219	+3	0.05	6.8	8.4	
46.0m HTV Overseas	219	+3	0.05	6.8	8.4	
46.0m HTV Overseas	219	+3	0.05	6.8	8.4	
46.0m HTV Overseas	219	+3	0.05	6.8	8.4	
46.0m HTV Overseas	219	+3	0.05	6.8	8.4	
46.0m HTV Overseas	219	+3	0.05	6.8	8.4	
46.0m HTV Overseas	219	+3	0.05	6.8	8.4	
46.0m HTV Overseas	219	+3	0.05	6.8	8.4	
46.0m HTV Overseas	219	+3	0.05	6.8	8.4	
46.0m HTV Overseas	219	+3	0.05	6.8	8.4	
46.0m HTV Overseas	219	+3	0.05	6.8	8.4	
46.0m HTV Overseas	219	+3	0.05	6.8	8.4	
46.0m HTV Overseas	219	+3	0.05	6.8	8.4	
46.0m HTV Overseas	219	+3	0.05	6.8	8.4	
46.0m HTV Overseas	219	+3	0.05	6.8	8.4	
46.0m HTV Overseas	219	+3	0.05	6.8	8.4	
46.0m HTV Overseas	219	+3	0.05	6.8	8.4	
46.0m HTV Overseas	219	+3	0.05	6.8	8.4	
46.0m HTV Overseas	219	+3	0.05	6.8	8.4	
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46.0m HTV Overseas	219	+3	0.05	6.8	8.4	
46.0m HTV Overseas	219	+3	0.05	6.8	8.4	
46.0m HTV Overseas	219	+3	0.05	6.8	8.4	
46.0m HTV Overseas	219	+3	0.05	6.8	8.4	
46.0m HTV Overseas	219	+3</				

DRAPERY, STORES									
71.5m Alcon	385	4.4	8.9	2.3	17.0				
15.5m Anchor Day	77	+17	1.1	4.7	16.1				
10.5m Anson's (a)	114	+1	1.1	1.1	11.1				
22.5m Ashley & Sons	114	+1	1.1	1.1	11.1				
10.5m Asprey & Sons	114	+1	1.1	1.1	11.1				
10.5m Asprey & Sons	114	+1	1.1	1.1	11.1				
10.5m Asprey & Sons	114	+1	1.1	1.1	11.1				
10.5m Asprey & Sons	114	+1	1.1	1.1	11.1				
10.5m Asprey & Sons	114	+1	1.1	1.1	11.1				
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10.5m Asprey & Sons	114	+1	1.1	1.1	11.1				
10.5m Asprey & Sons	114	+1	1.1	1.1	11.1				
10.5m Asprey & Sons	114	+1	1.1	1.1	11.1				
10.5m Asprey & Sons	114	+1	1.1	1.1					

HOTELS, CATERERS						
Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E	
31.1m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
32.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
33.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
34.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
35.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
36.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
37.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
38.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
39.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
40.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
41.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
42.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
43.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
44.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
45.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
46.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
47.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
48.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
49.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
50.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
51.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
52.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
53.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
54.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
55.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
56.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
57.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
58.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
59.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
60.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
61.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
62.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
63.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
64.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
65.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
66.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
67.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
68.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
69.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
70.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
71.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
72.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
73.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
74.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
75.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
76.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
77.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
78.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
79.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
80.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
81.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
82.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
83.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
84.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
85.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
86.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
87.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
88.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
89.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
90.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
91.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
92.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
93.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
94.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
95.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
96.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
97.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
98.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
99.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
100.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
101.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
102.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
103.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
104.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
105.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
106.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
107.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
108.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
109.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
110.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
111.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
112.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
113.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
114.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
115.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
116.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
117.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
118.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
119.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
120.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
121.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
122.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
123.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
124.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
125.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
126.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
127.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
128.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
129.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
130.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
131.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
132.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
133.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
134.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
135.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
136.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
137.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
138.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
139.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
140.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
141.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
142.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
143.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
144.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
145.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
146.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
147.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
148.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
149.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
150.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
151.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
152.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
153.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
154.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
155.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
156.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
157.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
158.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
159.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
160.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
161.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
162.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
163.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
164.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
165.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
166.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
167.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
168.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
169.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
170.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
171.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
172.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
173.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
174.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
175.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
176.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
177.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
178.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
179.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
180.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
181.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
182.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
183.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
184.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
185.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
186.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
187.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
188.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
189.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
190.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
191.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
192.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
193.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
194.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
195.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
196.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
197.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
198.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
199.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
200.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
201.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
202.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
203.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
204.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
205.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
206.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
207.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
208.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
209.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
210.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
211.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
212.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
213.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
214.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
215.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
216.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
217.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
218.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
219.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
220.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
221.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
222.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
223.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
224.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
225.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
226.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
227.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
228.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
229.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	11.8	
230.5m Courts (Forti) "A"	187	+10	1.0	2.4	1	

INDUSTRIALS A-D						
Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E	
1. 32.9m Allied-Lyons (a) 100	84	+1	1.2	1.4	11.4	
2. 27.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
3. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
4. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
5. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
6. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
7. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
8. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
9. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
10. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
11. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
12. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
13. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
14. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
15. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
16. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
17. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
18. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
19. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
20. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
21. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
22. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
23. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
24. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
25. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
26. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
27. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
28. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
29. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
30. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
31. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
32. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
33. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
34. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
35. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
36. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
37. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
38. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
39. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
40. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
41. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
42. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
43. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
44. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
45. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
46. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
47. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
48. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
49. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
50. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
51. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
52. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
53. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
54. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
55. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
56. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
57. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
58. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
59. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
60. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
61. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
62. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
63. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
64. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
65. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
66. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
67. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
68. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
69. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
70. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
71. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
72. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
73. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
74. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
75. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
76. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
77. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
78. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
79. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
80. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
81. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
82. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
83. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
84. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
85. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
86. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
87. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
88. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
89. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
90. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
91. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
92. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
93. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
94. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
95. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
96. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
97. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
98. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
99. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	
100. 18.5m Sun (a) 100	145	+1	2.8	1.9	7.4	

119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
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119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
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119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
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119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
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119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0	1	1.0
119	0.24,000 Summer Int	89	+0.1	2.9	1.6	18.8	221.44	137.0		

Company	Price	Change	Div	Yield	P/E
62.0m Black-Phosphor	138	+0.5	2.3	1.7	13.4
55.0m Standard Hedges	102	...	1.0	1.9	10.7
45.0m American Power	100	...	1.0	1.9	10.7
62.0m American Power	100	...	1.0	1.9	10.7
55.0m American Power	100	...	1.0	1.9	10.7
45.0m American Power	100	...	1.0	1.9	10.7
35.0m American Power	100	...	1.0	1.9	10.7
25.0m American Power	100	...	1.0	1.9	10.7
15.0m American Power	100	...	1.0	1.9	10.7
5.0m American Power	100	...	1.0	1.9	10.7
45.0m American Power	100	...	1.0	1.9	10.7
35.0m American Power	100	...	1.0	1.9	10.7
25.0m American Power	100	...	1.0	1.9	10.7
15.0m American Power	100	...	1.0	1.9	10.7
5.0m American Power	100	...	1.0	1.9	10.7
45.0m American Power	100	...	1.0	1.9	10.7
35.0m American Power	100	...	1.0	1.9	10.7
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TECHNOLOGY

Fears over private file data

By Matthew May

The decision by the Government to give Racal-Scicon a £300 million contract to run a huge new data network gives the go-ahead to a privately run system that will handle millions of personal files kept by the Government.

Initially four departments will use the government data network (GDN) to move information between offices. Those involved are the Customs and Excise, the Inland Revenue, the Home Office and the Department of Health and Social Security.

An officer of the Government's central computer and telecommunications

agency (CCTA) said: "Many departments — for example the Inland Revenue and the DHSS — have local offices in most big towns throughout the country and need direct, fast and secure links with the departments' computer centre."

It is at pains to stress that the network will not provide a central store of government information that will be able to be freely accessed by any of the departments connected.

Said Dr Paul Freeman, director of the CCTA: "The GDN does not provide some huge computing facility for the whole of Government and it does not provide open access by departments to each others data."

But some opposition MPs have protested that if anyone is given access to all the files on the network they will be able to call up unprecedented amounts of information about a particular person. The Data Protection Registrar, Eric Howe, wants the Government departments involved to make it clear under what conditions personal information might be swapped over the network.

"The security side of the network seems to be being soundly and professionally developed," he said, "but the concern is that once you set a network up of this nature the potential is there to swap information and once the potential is there you are more likely to see it happen."

The Government reasoning behind the GDN is the cost savings that can be achieved by avoiding the duplication of several networks for different Government departments. The CCTA official said: "There is a high basic cost, in terms of skilled staff and running costs for each network established — and these costs vary little as the size of the network increases."

Other concerns are the possible breaches of privacy or damage that could occur if unauthorized users were able to break into the network. A Commons Public Accounts Committee report has warned that government departments are not doing enough to counter computer crime.

From Tokyo, a look at the super loco; from Texas, a review of a new kind of super-plane

Here comes Japan's 300 mph train

By Robert Matthews

Japan is finalizing its plans to wrest the title for the world's fastest train service back from the French with the Linear Express, a train which will be propelled by that most fashionable of technologies, superconductivity.

The Japanese have clearly been stung that their 150 mph Bullet Train, introduced in 1964, has been eclipsed by France's TGV, which has exceeded 230 mph on national railways.

The Linear Express has a design cruising speed of 300 mph. Work has been under way since the early 1960s, but not until the early 1980s did passenger-carrying trials take place.

Now a prototype of the final vehicle has emerged from the privatized Jap. Railway company's laboratories, based on research pioneered by Professor Eric Lathwaite of Imperial College, London, into so-called linear motors. These exploit the natural repulsion that similar poles of two magnets show for one another to provide both vertical lift, and forward motion.

Experiments with electromagnets showed that the principle is sound, but traditional techniques of levitation



Tomorrow's train: Tears for France and their 200-mph TGV

proved too feeble to provide the lift and power needed to drive a real train.

Superconducting magnets will be used on the Linear Express, enabling it to float 10 cm above the floor of the metal "trough" which acts as the track. Carrying electrical current in wires made of special superconducting metals, these magnets are not only lighter but also more powerful than their less sophisticated counterparts.

This makes the train as a whole lighter, and hence more energy-efficient. Japan Railway calculates that the Linear Express consumes significantly less energy to transport passengers over a given distance than cars or short-haul aircraft.

Having no contact with the track and little noise from its power source, the Linear Express will be much quieter for passengers and those living near the track.

The Japanese see the Linear Express as having a profound economic impact. Geographically fragmented by both the sea and the mountain regions that crisscross their country, the Japanese have come to use the train as the fundamental means for linking the nation.

The Bullet Train service,

which has carried almost 100 million people since 1964, is now showing signs of age and under-capacity. In particular, there is a pressing problem with the links between Tokyo and Osaka, the main artery of the Japanese economy.

The Bullet Trains take up to 3 hours to make the 300-mile journey; the Linear Express, it is said, will do it in one. Plans are to have the first train running by 1990 and a national service around 1997.

The heli-plane rolls out on the Texas tarmac

By Jay Jordan

The first non-experimental aircraft that flies both like a helicopter and a plane was out last week in Texas to a standing ovation from a crowd of 1600 people.

The V-22 Osprey is a tilt-rotor craft that takes off and hovers like a helicopter and flies like a plane.

The first flight of the V-22, which has been under development for 30 years, is scheduled for August 15. An advanced, experimental model, the XV-15, has been flying since 1977.

Bell and Boeing Helicopter are jointly developing the V-22 for the US Navy, the Marines and the Air Force. The services plan to buy 682 of the twin-engine aircraft at an estimated \$9 million each.

The Osprey, about the size of a medium-transport plane, has a 57ft long fuselage and twin engines mounted on thick, stubby wings. Its en-

gines point upward during take-off and landing, with 38ft diameter rotor blades that parallel the ground.

The engines rotate, or "tilt," forward once the V-22 is airborne.

Rotors lock into place and act like oversized propellers, pulling the Osprey through the air like a conventional aircraft.

The tilt-rotor can fly with the speed and range of a turboprop plane — more than 360 mph — but does not require an airport or runway.

It also can hover like a helicopter.

Bell has talked with American Airlines and several commuter companies about civilian uses for the craft, an official said.

The British-designed Harrier jump-jet also takes off and lands vertically, but using jet-propulsion rather than a rotor system.

PERSPECTIVE

Why British designers are not in the picture

The revolution in desktop publishing (DTP) is managing to bypass many potential users and to mislead others. A lack of research by British business and the absence of a professional body to monitor the industry practices are together responsible for much of the dissatisfaction with services.

There is a lack of independent advice and intelligent consultancy services, which have the knowledge of print and design, together with a depth of understanding of the technology, its implications and prospective paths of development.

Those in design management, especially, should be looking at the progress of American counterparts. They would find that top designers and managers are spending time in research of technical production trends, which are now of indisputable quality.

There has been a tremendous interest and investment in DTP and computer graphics.

The design business needs to evolve constantly, to take advantage of new image-handling techniques and artwork production methods.

As a designer, I have been using computers for more than eight years, during which I have had many discussions with conventional designers about the impending doom that computers seem to indicate.

Yet I still understand why those fears exist. Though I understand much about the PC-based technology, I fail to understand the way in which advertisers try to stimulate interest. Too technical descriptions or over-simplified and irrelevant information abound.

There are two basic platforms, those of Apple and IBM. Everything else is

merely compatible. The specifications vary so much, that from a standard description it is usually impossible to discriminate between compatible machines, in practice even compatible machines have trouble being truly compatible.

Even when you have bought the system, you then have to run the gamut of the manual. With training coming in so expensively and by debily qualified "super users", there

merely software vendors who purport that this learning process can be replaced by simply having the capability are sadly misleading, yet still they seem to find the ears of the eager and the uneducated.

Replacing designers altogether does not seem all that feasible, but then maybe it is what the buyers want to hear. In the US the designer is held in much higher regard and they are, consequently, leading the way with technological development. There is more of a tradition of in-house design departments, which seem to be able to find the budgets for large-scale investment, possibly one factor in the success of the DTP products.

Design, in my experience, has never had the respect it deserves. I think the salesmen are aware of this and prey on it.

There has been no real preparation for this revolution in production methods. By and large, colleges have not been funded to enable them to prepare student designers for the technology, but then that is nothing new.

Middlesex Poly has quite a reputation in computer graphics and St Martins College of Art in Covent Garden has Apple-based courses in DTP but there are still many instances where the designer has to fall back on conventional methods where the computer cannot provide the complete solution.

It does not really matter how friendly or flexible the systems are, it is still up to the operator to make the decisions. Deft operators are not necessarily designers. Does this mean design itself is to be relegated to convention as well?

The answer is a design systems consultant at The Design Network — a visual communications consultancy.



Dick Jones, above, bewails the inadequacy of training and facilities for British designers

EVENTS

Computer Recruitment Roadshow, June 6-7, Tower Theatre Hotel, London (0371 810415)

High Tech Buildings 88, June 8-10, Kensington Town Hall, London (01-888 4466)

Networks 88, June 21-23, Wembley, London (01-888 4466)

Electronic Publishing and Print Show, June 14-16, Wembley, London, (01-888 4466)

PC User Show, June 28-30, Olympia, London, (01-404 4844)

Computer Recruitment Fair, July 1-2, Rainbow Rooms, London (0491 681010)

Comex 88 - Mobile Communications, September 13-15, Sandown Park, Surrey (01-778 5656)

Personal Computer Show, September 14-18, Earls Court, London, (01-486 1951)

Electronic Displays 88, Oct 4-6, Wembley, London (01-888 4466)

Computer Animation Film Festival, Oct 11, Grand Hall, Wembley, London (01-888 4466)

Amstrad Computer Show, October 21-23, Windsor Hall, GMEC, Manchester (0625 87888)

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50-021	3118	2595	274	80-111	6445	4595	505
60-041	3782	2595	285	XT286	2949	1645	180
60-071	3963	2895	318	ATX	4491	2645	247

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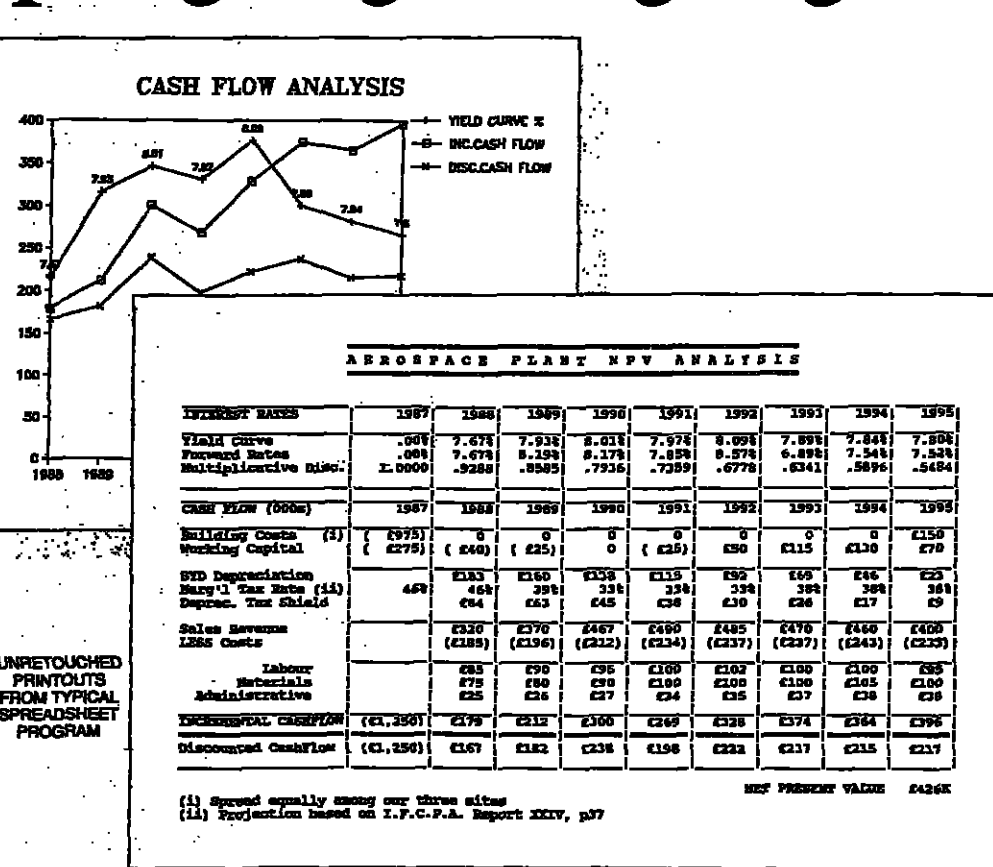
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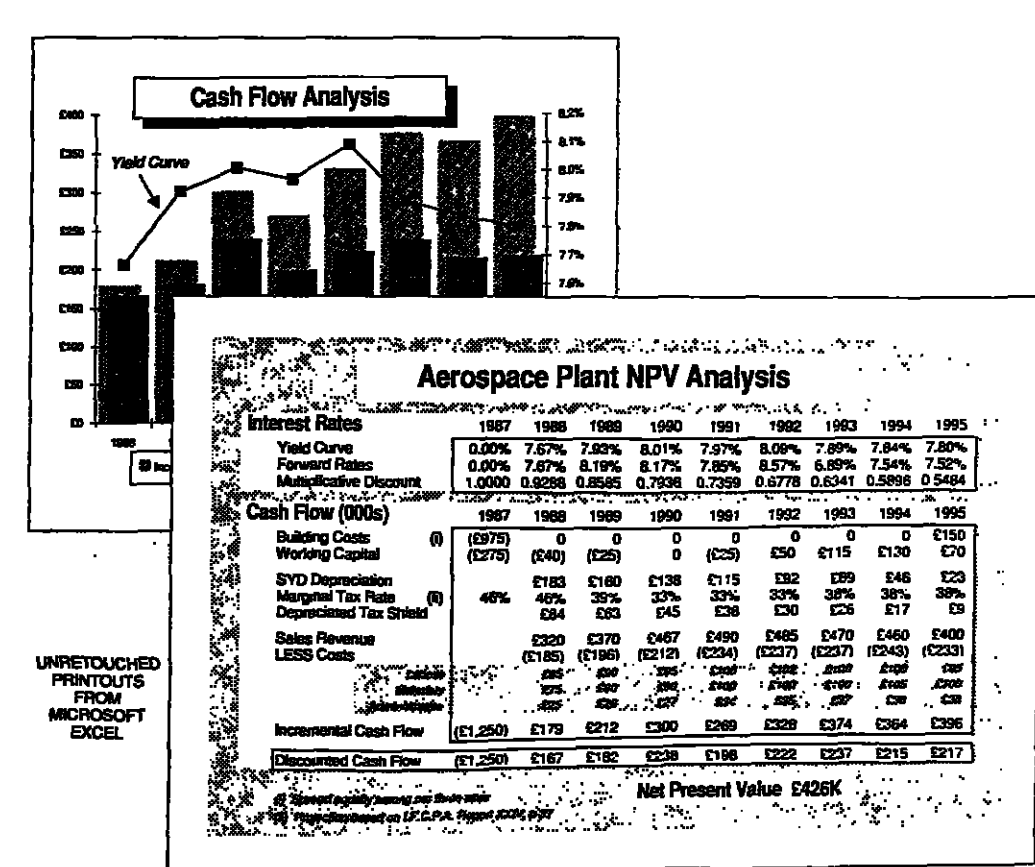
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TECHNOLOGY



Winners ready for holiday take-off

Philip Rodgers, an RAF Wing Commander from Huntingdon, is the overall winner of our four-week series of competitions linked to the Digital Schneider Trophy Race held on the Isle of Wight over the Bank Holiday weekend.

Wing Commander Rodgers, pictured second from the right, is a serving pilot working in photo reconnaissance and wins the top prize in *The Times/Digital Schneider* competition of a holiday worth £2,000.

Holiday vouchers worth a total of £5,000 were presented to the winners after the air race yesterday and can be used to take them to any destination of their choice.

The other three weekly winners, also pictured, right, at the air race, each receive a £1,000 holiday voucher.

They are, from left to right: Ian Perry, a communications consultant from Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, who is an aviation enthusiast and flies radio-controlled aircraft - he is working on a model of a Bristol monplane to a scale of one sixth.

Brian Malmgren, civil servant working for the Ministry of Defence and living in Bath, visits many airshows and writes articles on aviation history for the specialist press.

Jean Alexander, from Hampstead in London, works in the Conservative Central Office. She holds a private pilot's licence and is the author of an authoritative book on Soviet aircraft.

The four winners and their partners were guests at the air race throughout the weekend during which they had to answer further questions and complete a tie-breaker to decide who would win the top prize.



Go freelance, young expert

JOBScene

By Sean Hallahan

The National Computing Centre estimates that there are 24,000 job vacancies in the computer industry, about 10 per cent of the total work-force in the sector. The demand for skills has led to a growth in an industry dedicated to finding jobs for people on a freelance or contract basis.

The rewards are high and salaries for some individuals can be up to £1,000 a week at the top end of the market. But there are pitfalls to being a contractor. The bulk of the work comes in the programming and systems analyst area, but there is also a demand for freelance operators and consultants.

The first problem that the newcomer to contract work meets is finding the right agency. Several directories give lists of agencies specializing in contracting, such as the *Computer User's Year Book* and the *Freelance Year Book*.

There is also a book, *Considering Computer Contracting*, by Michael Powell (Reed Business Publishing, £10.95). But though most agencies are reputable, a handful are not. Lorna Harvey, resource manager for Knight Programming Services, believes the best way to find a reputable agency is by word of mouth. She said: "Go to other contractors and ask which they use. There are agencies that will take a larger cut of the contractor's salary, but there is no way the first time contractor will know who they are." Author Michael Powell's advice is to go to the larger agencies "because they will have the payment systems in place." The larger agencies contractor while some of the smaller ones may wait until they have been paid

before recompensing freelancers.

Having found his or her agency, the contractor has a number of options open to him. Either he can work for the agency and pay tax on the pay as you earn (PAYE) basis, or he can form a limited company. Because he is working through an agency, the option of being self-employed and paying tax on the Schedule D rate is not an option that is available.

By law, agencies are not allowed to set up a company for a contractor or offer accountancy services directly, but many

The pros and cons of computer contracts

have lists of accountants used by their contractors which they will pass on.

Jerry Thompson, who works in the consultancy division of Computer People, explained: "What I can do is recommend someone who can give advice like an accountant or pensions consultant. We have a list of these people who have been recommended by the people working for us."

Nyman Linden is a firm of accountants that specializes in computer contracting. Michael Linden, a partner with the firm, recommends that the contractor set himself up as a limited company. It has produced an accounts book for first-time contractors, which shows them how to keep VAT records,

maintain a pay-roll scheme and keep the minutes of the company meetings which a contractor must have, even if he is his company's only employee.

Because he is a limited company, the contractor will be liable both for the employee's and employer's National Insurance contributions, which can put a strain on resources. The soundest advice is to keep the salary reasonably low and to take the bulk of their earnings in dividends at the end of the year.

There are several supposed disadvantages about becoming a contractor. There is no holiday or sickness pay in most cases, although one agency, Computer People, does offer some sickness cover. But the higher rates of pay offered to contractors is intended to compensate for this lack of security.

The second factor, which puts some people off, is the prospect of finishing one contract and not being able to find another. Contracts are normally offered on a three or six-month basis, and may be renewable thereafter.

Mr Thompson refutes these fears. "Contracts are getting longer," he said. "The average time spent on site is now over a year, and analyst programmers can now spend up to two years on site."

Andy Sheldon, a consultant with Computer People, offers this advice to the newcomer in the contract market: "Get to know the consultant. Make sure that they ask permission before you are submitted to a company. Find out who the client is, how big the team is, and what the project is." Mr Sheldon also advises against using the shotgun approach with employers. "Don't register with too many agencies," he said.

American PCs to sell in Russia

A Silicon Valley company has reached an agreement with the Soviet Union to assemble and sell thousands of American-designed personal computers in the USSR.

The joint venture between Advanced Transducer Devices and V-O Electromergetics, a Soviet electronics trading company, is believed to be the first involving computers.

Said Michael O'Rourke, Advanced Transducer's vice-president of international sales: "The Soviets are coming to the West now to find a whole range of products for the civilian side of their economy."

Advanced Transducer, which makes components for personal computers, said the joint venture expects to sell at least 4,000 personal computers in the first year.

The computers would be for use in schools, factories and offices, and not the military, Mr O'Rourke said.

Soviet officials say their school system alone needs 100,000 personal computers a year. Advanced Transducer said. Under the five-year agreement, which must be approved by both the US and Soviet governments, the companies will form a joint venture called Elorgsoft International.

It will operate as a government-sanctioned corporation in the Soviet Union.

Advanced Transducer, a subsidiary of Televideo Systems, will begin the joint venture by assembling IBM-compatible personal computers in California. Later, they

will be assembled and sold in the Soviet Union.

The company expects to have the first 20 personal computers in the USSR by late June and hopes the joint venture can begin assembling the units in the Soviet Union by the end of the year.

A ribbon-cutting ceremony is planned in Moscow next month to officially announce the agreement and the opening of a service, training and distribution centre for the joint venture there.

Talks began last October when the American Trading Corporation, a New York-based Soviet import-export company affiliated with Elorg, approached Advanced Transducer with a proposal for a joint venture, Mr O'Rourke said.

The Soviet Union, with a population of more than 300 million, only has about 50,000 personal computers. Advanced Transducer estimates. But the US, with a population of about 250 million, has about 30 million personal computers.

"The potential business could be enormous, not only with this particular agreement, but for other companies that have computer products needed by the Soviets, provided trade doors stay open," Lindsey said.

Mr O'Rourke said he does not expect any snags in getting the necessary export license from the US Department of Commerce.

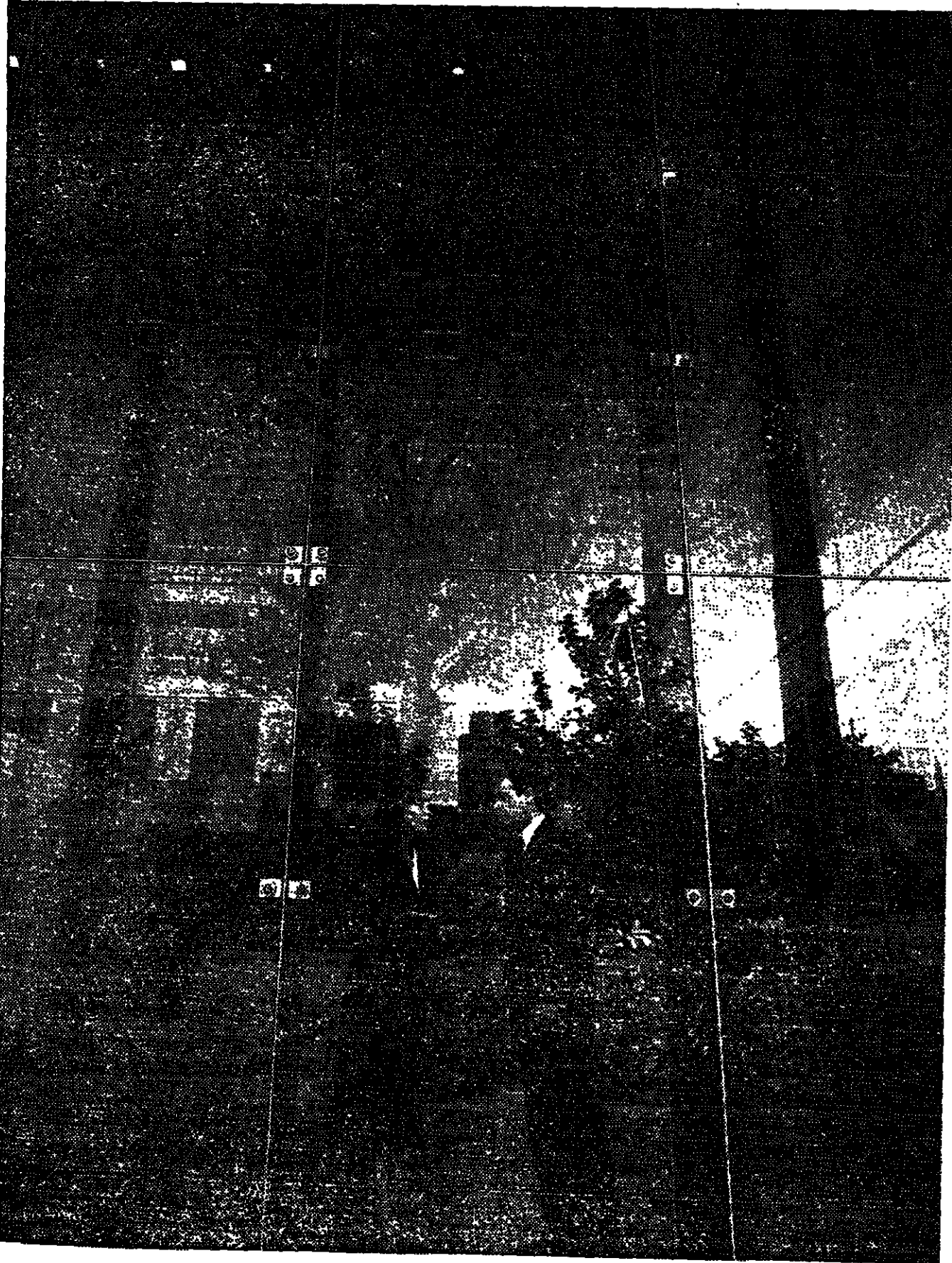
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ON-LINE
BUSINESS DATA

TECHNOLOGY

Calling up a world of information

Going on-line is one of the great growth areas of the 1980s. A phrase that used to be part of computer jargon is now a part of everyday life. On-line means gaining access through a cable to a source of information that someone else has stored in a computer.

To the business or professional person, that means searching databases — computer memories with a stock of information on a specific subject or subjects — for clues to decisions on such issues as investment and share-buying.

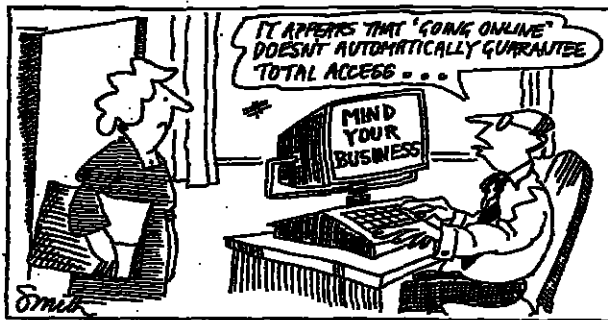
To the individual at home, it need be nothing more sophisticated than a phone call, perhaps with a few digits added on, dialling TIM for the talking clock is going on-line

Rodney Hobson on an increasingly predominant form of communication that many people are not aware of, although they may use it every day

at its simplest. However, on-line has, at least within the computer world, come to be defined more commonly as using your own computer to gain access to another situated elsewhere, perhaps even in another country. You may need only a desktop personal computer to do this.

The idea is to allow you to ask the distant computer questions and receive instant answers. An investor may ask the price of a share. A journalist may ask for information that has been printed on a particular topic.

The advent of international telecommunications networks



or it may provide the full text of primary documents, such as legal texts or a newspaper.

The following are examples of the wide range of databases now available on-line:

- A collection of more than 100,000 references and abstracts to the literature on the textile industry.

- A collection of about 4 million references on biological subjects.

- Properties of toxic industrial chemicals, with up to 42 items of data for each substance.

- Import and export statistics for the EC countries by product.

- Daily time series on prices of major commodities and on currency exchange rates.

- Details of more than 7,000 trade opportunities and business contacts worldwide.

How British businesses can telephone a world database

New services, sometimes provided by new companies, are mushrooming. Istel's Infotrieve data retrieval system, for example, gives access to 1,000 databases around the world, and was so successful at its launch that it ran out of passwords.

The service has been expanded to cope with new subscribers for what is claimed to be a simple-to-use service that cuts out the need to know various command languages needed to access existing databases. Among databases to which access can be obtained are FT Profile (formerly Datasearch). And there is a transatlantic link to Telex Systems, which gives access to Database, Newsnet, Orbit Search Service, Pergamon Information, Congressional Quarterly and others.

About 97 per cent of the business community can access Infotrieve for the cost of a local telephone call. Charges for the service itself depend on the information acquired. For the more advanced user, the service is able to hand over control so the user can select the database he wants to be connected to and conduct the search directly, with guidance from the system as and when required.

Henley Business Software was launched this month to provide key information to managers at all levels.

Based in Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, it will operate on the basis that managers need access to key performance indicators such as trends and exceptions while having the option of digging out greater detail as required.

It aims to counter-act the problems facing many managers of having too little information or too much. The company expects its clients will be medium or large organizations.

A new company called Financia is bringing the system to Europe. The

As the small investors — one in five adults in Britain owns shares — become more sophisticated, they will want an instantaneous check on the prices of shares they wish to sell or buy. Black Monday, when the world's stock markets went into free fall, taught the lesson that the investor with information is the one who gets the best bargain.

Two newspapers have provided telephone information services to offer all private investors the opportunity to compete with the professionals: *The Times* with Stockwatch and the *Financial Times* with Cityline.

Both make use of multi-frequency telephones, the ones that emit different tones as each number is pressed. The computer is programmed to recognize the tones, which are used to ask questions.

Stockwatch was launched last month to provide instant access to prices of 10,000 shares, unit trusts, bonds and funds, and gives callers instant access to SEAO, the Stock Exchange computer system.

Stockwatch is looking for further developments all the time. BT Citycall, a British Telecom offshoot that devised the system, hopes that in due course it will be possible to modify the system to execute deals for Stockwatch members.

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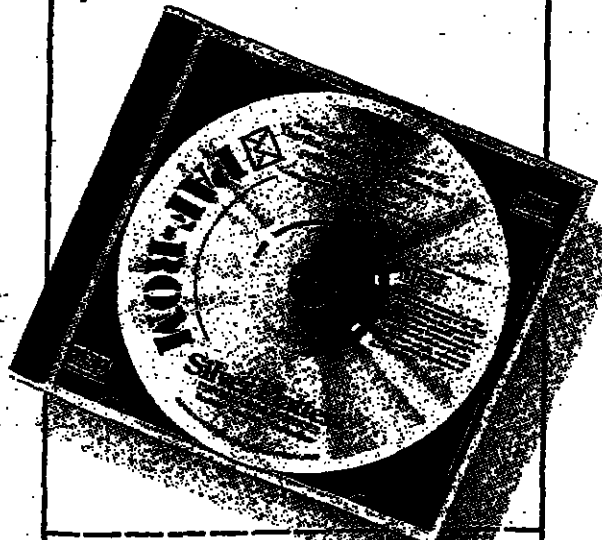
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If your work life involves mailing lists or rationalizing delivery routes and sales areas, the Postcode Address File CD-ROM is going to make life easy for you. The only knowledge you need at your fingertips is any combination of the following: name (large firms), Street, District, Post Town, County or Postcode.

If you have an IBM (or compatible) PC and basic CD drive unit, you can use the PAF CD-ROM to obtain not only the whole address, but also map references for each postcode. There's a special introductory price of £2,500 + VAT covering a two year subscription. And a few minutes filling in the coupon now is going to save you hours of hard work in the future.



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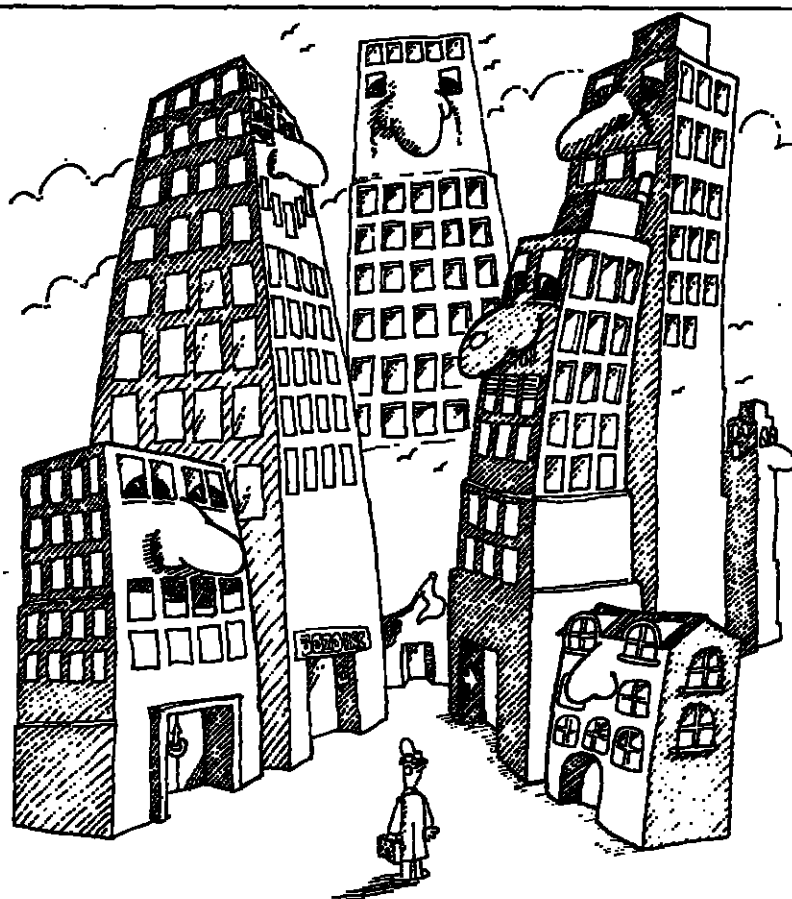
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PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES INVITATION FOR JOB OPPORTUNITIES APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FOR WORK IN THE FOLLOWING VACANCIES IN THE U.A.E.

1. JOB SPECIFICATIONS

A. FLYING INSTRUCTOR

Conditions:

1. University Degree in the specialization not below Bachelor Degree.
2. Recent experience in Modern Fighters Aircraft and Helicopters (QF/HF) minimum (2000hrs).
3. Applicant must be physically fit for flying.
4. Military experience.
5. Age limit (45) years.

B. LECTURERS IN METEOROLOGY, AVIATION LAW, NAVIGATION RADIO/RADAR, PHYSICS AND MATHEMATICS

Conditions:

1. University Degree in specialization not below Bachelor Degree.
2. Minimum of seven (7) years practical teaching experience.
3. Age limit (45) years.

2. SALARY AND PRIVILEGES:

- a. Yearly salary of US\$ 35000 Tax Free.
- b. Furnished family accommodation, free medical treatment for him and family, free education for 3 children upto the age of 18 and free round trip tickets for him, wife and 3 children.
- c. 60 days annual leave.

3. DOCUMENTS WANTED:

- a. Separate C.V.
- b. Photocopy of the valid passport.
- c. A photocopy of the qualification certificate attached by the relevant authorities.
- d. A photocopy of practical experience certificate or certificates.
- e. Conduct certificates from authorities at the applicant country.

4. APPLICATIONS ARE TO BE SENT WITHIN 10 DAYS AFTER THE INVITATIONS ARE PUBLISHED TO:

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES EMBASSY
The Military Department
48 Princes Gate
London, S.W.7. (TEL: NO. 01-581 4113/4/5/6)

5. INTERVIEW WILL BE CONDUCTED ON THE DATE OF:

15th June, 1988 at the UAE Embassy/London.

EXPERIENCED ADMINISTRATOR

KENSINGTON: SALARY AROUND £19,000

An old-established charity which runs thirteen Homes in England - some Residential Care Homes, some Nursing Homes, some mixed - is looking for a **HOMES SECRETARY** to take charge, under the General Secretary, of all aspects of the running of the Homes.

The post will be vacant in October and is suitable for a person mature in age and outlook, with previous administrative experience in a senior post, and with a large measure of common-sense.

The Home Secretary is responsible, under the policy control of the appropriate Committees, and with the support of a small staff, for all matters connected with the Homes, including personnel, admissions, fees, maintenance of building and equipment and budgetary control. He is thus both a line manager and a policy adviser. An ability to draft lucid policy papers is an important requirement.

Attractive pension scheme available. The post carries free membership of BUPA and there is a generous leave allowance. Some travel to the Homes is involved.

Applicants should write by 17 June, with a full C.V., to Miss Sue Rigby at the address below. Those selected for interview will be asked to appear before a Selection Board.

Distressed Gentlefolk's
Aid Association
Vicarage Gate House
Vicarage Gate
Kensington
London W8 4AQ
(01-229-9341)

DGAA



ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY APPOINTMENT OF

CHIEF OFFICERS

The Police Authority for Northern Ireland invites applications for posts in the Royal Ulster Constabulary in the following ranks:

SENIOR ASSISTANT CHIEF CONSTABLE

ASSISTANT CHIEF CONSTABLE

Applicants for SENIOR ASSISTANT CHIEF CONSTABLE must be suitably qualified and experienced Assistant Chief Constables. The successful applicant will be responsible for managing a group of functions headed by Assistant Chief Constables or a civilian of analogous rank.

The salary is £34,059 per annum plus an RUC Allowance of £1,221. The usual allowances are also payable including a rent allowance up to a maximum of £3,807 (under review) and a flat rate car allowance.

Applicants for ASSISTANT CHIEF CONSTABLE must be suitably qualified police officers who have at least 5 years' total service in the Superintendent ranks at 27 May 1988.

The salary is £30,960 per annum plus an RUC Allowance of £1,221. The usual allowances are also payable including a rent allowance up to a maximum of £3,807 (under review) and a flat rate car allowance.

The RUC is the second largest police force in the United Kingdom and provides unique policing challenges. It has a complement of 8,250 and is supported by an RUC Reserve whose present strength is about 4,700 including 3,000 who are full-time.

The appointments will be subject to satisfactory medical examinations and to the approval of the Secretary of State. They are conditioned by the Police Acts and Regulations for the time being in force, and to such other conditions of service as may from time to time be adopted by the Authority.

The Selection Boards are likely to be held late July/early August 1988 and it may be decided to interview only those applicants who are considered to be best qualified. The Selection Boards may draw up a reserve list of successful applicants which would apply for a six month period from the date of the Board.

The closing date for the receipt of applications is 16 June 1988. Further details and application forms, which may be requested by telephone, are obtainable from:-

The Secretary
Police Authority for Northern Ireland
5th Floor, River House
49 High Street
Belfast BT1 2DR
Tel. No: Belfast 230111 Exts. 238/301.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

COLCHESTER BOROUGH COUNCIL Town Clerk and Chief Executive's Department

PERSONNEL OFFICER

Post No. 105B

Salary rising to: £17,151 p.a.

The successful applicant for this new post will be responsible for providing a full Personnel Service to the Authority's 900 employees.

In addition to leading our small but busy personnel and training team and controlling the recruitment, training and development and safety advisory functions, the duties of the postholder also include:

- developing and implementing a comprehensive strategy of Human Resource Management.
- maintaining and developing personnel policies, producing recommendations and guidelines, monitoring adherence.
- implementing and maintaining a computerised personnel and training records system.
- promoting good employee relations (formal and informal).

Applicants must have extensive experience in the Personnel field and possess Membership of the I.P.M. They must also be able to demonstrate sound problem-solving abilities and excellent interpersonal skills.

The Council offers a range of benefits including car leasing and allowances and an attractive relocation package; including an equity participation scheme for assistance with house purchase.

For an informal discussion about the post telephone Graham White, Deputy Town Clerk on Colchester (0206) 712201.

Closing date: 24th June 1988.

Application forms and further details are available from: The Personnel Section, Town Hall, High Street, Colchester. CO1 1PJ. Telephone 712246.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

DEPARTMENT OF THEOLOGY AND CRISTIAN HISTORY

LECTURESHIP

Applicants are invited for the post of Lecturer in the Department. Preference may be given to candidates with special interests in the area of Practical Theology and Christian Ethics.

Salary will be within the range of £9,260-£19,310 p.a. with placement according to age, qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Academic Personnel Office, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ, where applications (3 copies), giving the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged on or before 24th June, 1988.

In reply please quote Ref. No. 6221E.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF NURSING

RESEARCH OFFICER

The RCN, the independent trade union representing nursing staff, has a vacancy for a Research Officer, working in its Labour Relations Department.

Reporting to the Senior Research Officer, the postholder will assist in the preparation of briefing material and reports on a wide range of employment and social issues deriving from the RCN's role as a professional trade union.

The successful applicant will be numerate and possess the ability to communicate both orally and in writing. A relevant degree is required and experience of research in employment and social issues would be an advantage, as would computer based research skills. Training in the use of new technology will be provided if required.

Salary will be on the scale £12,373-£14,054 inclusive of London Weighting, there is a contributory pension scheme and smoking in RCN premises is discouraged.

To informally discuss this post with our Senior Research Officer, please phone 01-408 3353 ext.328.

Further details and application forms are available from the Principal Personnel Officer, Royal College of Nursing, 20 Cavendish Square, London W1M 0AB. Tel: 01-408 3353 ext.362. Closing date for return of forms: Wednesday 8th June 1988.



The RCN is an equal opportunities employer

Tree Council Information and Publicity Officer

Applications are invited for a new part-time post of Information and Publicity Officer (IPO) at the Tree Council. The IPO will develop effective cooperation with the media and relevant national organisations in order to improve public response to the need for more trees and better care of trees. The IPO will also assume responsibility for editing 'Tree News'.

Applicants should have substantial relevant experience and should combine a sound knowledge of tree matters with a flair for public relations and enthusiasm to promote the Tree Council's cause. Ability to type would be an asset. Starting salary in the region of £6,000 to £7,000 a year, for a 21-hour working week.

Please apply in writing not later than 10th June.

Tree Council Administration Officer

Applications are invited for the post of Administration Officer at the Tree Council. Duties include keeping the accounts, typing and despatch of mail, answering telephone enquiries, taking minutes of meetings and general office management.

The vacancy will arise in late September 1988, but an overlap with the present occupant of the post will be arranged. Starting salary £9,000 a year. Please apply in writing not later than 24th June.

Applications to:

Peter N. Gerons,
Secretary, The Tree Council,
35 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8QN.

HORIZONS

A guide to
career opportunities

The mandarins move east

If you want to get ahead,
get out... is the policy
of many civil servants
heading for a more
challenging City life, says
Edward Fennell



The high-flying civil servants no longer dream of the time when they reach the top of their Department and collect a K. Instead, they yearn for the day when they can kiss goodbye to the prospect of an inflation-proofed pension and can switch to the challenges and satisfaction of life in the private sector.

The last few months have turned up scores of stories of Treasury officials going off to merchant banks, senior tax inspectors joining leading City firms of chartered accountants, and Principals fleeing into the arms of management consultants. The message is clear. If you want to get on, get out.

The result is that many of the organisations which work closely with the public sector, particularly the big-name management consultancies (MCs), have the pick of the best that government can offer. In accountancy, for example, Bob Harris, who runs the Services to Government section at Arthur Young, now gets half a dozen letters each week from fast-stream officials who want to quit Whitehall.

And over at the MC wing of the Post Marwick McLintock, John Fielden needs to insert into *The Times* only a single recruitment advertisement aimed at civil servants to attract more than enough able applicants.

The reason for their disillusionment is not hard to find. As Alan Kemp, a former Ministry of Defence Principal who now works for Spicer & Oppenheim explained: "Confidence amongst civil servants is rock-bottom. I'm afraid, and although Whitehall can offer an exciting range of work there's a lack of depth and continuity which people like me found frustrating."

The indications are, in fact, that the new mood of mercurial professionalism sweeping Britain is fundamentally at odds with the rigid bureaucracy of life in government. Talented people want to get things done fast and see results. They also wish to take on responsibility, not hide behind mountains of red tape. Above all, they are keen to have plenty of opportunity for moving rapidly upwards in their careers.

The irony is that the increasing use by government of management consultancies is creating the opportunities for disgruntled civil servants to do in the

private sector what they were never allowed to do in the public. In the fields of information technology, management budgeting, operational research and human resource development, Whitehall departments along with health authorities and local government are all turning to the big management consultancy firms for help.

As a measure of the scale of "government work", Post Marwick McLintock told me that 25 per cent of its MC work is now from the public sector (an eight-fold increase in as many years) while at Touche Ross it is 30 per cent. At Arthur Young the figure is as high as 40 per cent.

To handle such assignments the management consultancies want to have former public sector professionals on the team. To get to grips with the problem of government an understanding of the customs and the culture as well as the history and the policies is essential. And obviously the most effective way of acquiring this is by buying in people who have lived with it for many years.

"What I am looking for is intelligent people who possess the right level of analytical, problem-solving and personal skills," explained John Fielden, "but as well as that they need to have an understanding of how to get things done in government and a good grasp of the decision-making process".

Particular hallmarks of quality looked for by Mr Fielden include involvement in Rayner scrutinies (Whitehall's own version of management consultancy) and work in a Minister's private office. But more than that, as Bob Harris went on to point out, was some evidence that the individual had actually achieved something.

"There are lots of civil servants who can claim to have provided ministers with advice on important matters of policy," said Mr Harris, "but what I want to see are three or four key achievements which are relevant to what a management consultant actually does."

Frankly, we are looking for people who have done more than carry bags for ministers and who are now just looking

for an escape hatch from the Civil Service.

Of course, the management consultant's interest in the public sector extends beyond central government. Increasing amounts of work are arriving in the areas of health and education and on topics such as competitive tendering in local government.

At Post Marwick McLintock, for example, on the public sector MC team there are a couple of former nurses and an ex-headteacher as well as plenty of former local authority treasurers and experts in industrial relations.

Apart from getting much better pay and prospects these former public servants also receive a far higher level of training. At Spicer & Oppenheim, for example, Alan Kemp and his colleague Kay Brock, a former Principal at the Ministry of Agriculture Food and Fisheries, rejoice that they are now being sponsored on a part-time MBA at London Business School ("Something that we would have never got from government"), while Arthur Andersen sends its public sector recruits to its formidable training school near Chicago for a period of immersion training in information technology.

Naturally, once they have got through their training, there is no iron law which restricts former public servants to public sector work. Mr Kemp, for example, now runs the Professional Practices group at Spicer's, while David Dixon, who is in charge of the public sector work at Touche Ross, prefers to put his civil servant recruits elsewhere in the organisation. Those with technical skills, such as engineers and information technologists, can of course take on private sector assignments with no difficulty.

Whether conditions and morale will improve in the public sector remains to be seen. Last week's announcement on nurses' training, for example, may herald a new attitude by the Government towards its employees. But whatever the future political party in government, public sector management consultancy work is clearly here to stay.

Chief Executive

£60,000 per annum

We are looking for a senior manager who has a proven record of achievement in a large organisation, and experience in the public sector, to take up this appointment of the retirement of David Macklin on 30 September 1988.

The post will be offered on a five year contract to someone with the capacity to think laterally and lead the changes required to the culture, organisation and management of performance of an Authority with a turnover of £450M, and a staff of 93,000.

Further details and application forms from Mr C. H. Schofield, County Manpower Services Officer, Devon County Council, County Hall, Exeter EX2 4QU (or telephone Exeter (0392) 273266).

Closing date 17 June 1988.

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PUBLIC & HEALTH CARE

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Under the auspices of the Daughters of Charity and in contractual agreement with the Lothian Health Board, offers a comprehensive service for the care of people with a mental handicap. Noted for its high standard of inter-disciplinary approach to care, St Joseph's intends to achieve a community-based service, reflecting its own lifestyle that is responsive, caring and relevant to the needs of its people.

If you feel you have the commitment, skills and experience to develop and contribute to this innovative service, we welcome applications for the following two posts.

COMMUNITY SERVICES MANAGER

For this challenging and stimulating position you will need: * Proven leadership and management skills; * A minimum of two years' experience working with people with a mental handicap and a relevant professional qualification, eg in Nursing, Social Work or Teaching; * A high commitment to providing a quality service; * Respect for the rights of people with mental handicap so that they develop and grow to their full potential; * The ability to liaise with other professions and those providing support services within Midlothian; * The ability to communicate effectively with staff through regular supervision to enhance their capabilities; * A flexible approach and willingness to work unusual hours; * A current driving licence.

In return we can offer you: * A salary within £10,887-£13,550 p.a. (under review); * A healthy and creative working environment; * Regular supervision; * Training and career development opportunities; * The opportunity to work within an innovative management structure that values its team members.

HOME CARE ORGANISER

For this creative and challenging position you will need: * To act as a facilitator for both residents and staff; * To create a homelike environment in the homes; * To develop close contacts with local community; * The ability to manage the homes within an agreed budget; * To ensure that residents are valued as people; * A minimum of two years' experience working with people with a mental handicap and a relevant professional qualification, eg in Nursing, Social Work or Teaching; * A flexible approach and willingness to work unusual hours; * A current driving licence.

In return we can offer you: * A salary within £10,887-£12,075 p.a. (under review); * The chance to contribute to a new community service; * Training and Career development opportunities; * Regular supervision and team support.

Application forms and job descriptions available from: The Director of Services, St Joseph's, Rosewell, Midlothian EH24 9EG.

Closing date: June 15, 1988.

SRN

Required for Renal Treatment Centre (Self Dialysis Program), Singapore. Salary negotiable. Telephone TODAY for details on 0628 20470. Interview shortly.

WICK HOUSE PRIVATE NURSING HOME

291 Wick Road, Widdington, Bristol. Caring for elderly residents. Requires full-time SRN and 24H for night duty. For details please write or phone: Madeline V. Smith on (0222) 773784

SRN and SEN

Required in large Nursing Home in Bracknell, Berkshire. Accommodation can be provided if necessary. Please apply to: Madeline on Bracknell (0344) 422661

Continued on next page

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

PUBLIC & HEALTH CARE

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Davis Islands, PO Box 1289
Tampa, Florida 33601
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Dorothy J Hopkins SRN SCM,
Suite 18, Mayfair House,
22-26 Shepherd Street,
London W1Y 7LJ

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HEALTH AUTHORITY
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SIDCUP, KENT.
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ENROLLED NURSES.

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For further information please ring

Mr. Jane Reed, in Patients Services Manager on 01 302 2070 ext 428.

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FINANCIAL

LOCAL GOVERNMENT
PENSIONS ANALYST

HEATHPENS is a recognised leader in computerized administration services and systems, and a integral part of the C.E. HEATH GROUP.

Continued expansion of our local government client base and our commitment to the maintenance of our local government superannuation system for our clients has led to the need to supplement our Public Section Pensions Team.

We wish to appoint a pensions analyst to assist in implementations of the system for new clients and on-going statutory maintenance.

The position would suit an experienced Superannuation Analyst with wide knowledge of the Superannuation Regulations and the relevant Social Security Legislation.

An attractive salary and benefit package await you including a non-contributory pension and luncheon vouchers.

If you are interested in the position please contact: Keith Gallford, Director, Heathpens, 169 Kings Road, Reading, Berks RG1 4EY. Telephone 0734 597951

Coláiste na hOllscoile Corcaigh
University College Cork
ACCOUNTING

Following the recent appointment of Professor Edward Cahill and as part of its programme further to develop Accounting in the Faculty of Commerce, the College now invites applications for a senior position as Statutory Lecturer in Accounting.

Applicants should hold a relevant postgraduate qualification which ideally should be a PhD degree. A record of research and publication is particularly desirable. Teaching interests in most aspects of Accounting and Financial Management will be considered. Candidates will be expected to contribute to the development of Accounting and of the Department in the Faculty through participation in undergraduate and postgraduate teaching. The position offers an opportunity to join a department with high academic aspirations at a critical period in its evolution. Advance informal enquiries may be made to Professor Cahill, Tel. (010 353 21) 276771 Ext 2506. The salary scale is IR£18,910-IR£26,841 p.a.

Application forms and further details of the post may be obtained from the undersigned, Tel (00353) 276871 Ext. 2364. Latest date for receipt of completed applications is Friday, 15th July, 1988

M.E. Kelleher,
Secretary.

HAMPSHIRE HEALTH AUTHORITY
FINANCIAL MANAGER

Salary to £16,500 p.a.
Hampshire Health Authority is a prestigious London Teaching District which employs approximately 5,000 staff and has a turnover of approximately £50 million.

Reporting to the Director of Finance, this senior appointment involves the provision of financial advice to the Management Board for Mental Health Services throughout the District. In particular, the appointee will be involved in the management of the District's financial resources in the context of the Community Initiative.

Candidates should be able to demonstrate sound experience in management accounting and ideally should have a postgraduate qualification in accountancy. Other benefits include: salary up to £16,500 p.a. plus the opportunity to participate in the Authority's Car Leasing and Pension Saving Scheme. Further details can be obtained by telephoning 07-94 4907 (24 hour answerphone).

Candidates who wish to discuss the post informally should contact Mr T. Egan, Director of Finance, on 07-94 4900 ext. 3382.

The Royal Marsden Hospital
Specialist Health Authority
London and SurreyOUT PATIENT
MANAGER

Scale 18, salary rising to £16,518 p.a.
(very slight overpayment)

This busy postgraduate teaching hospital, specialising in the care and treatment of patients with cancer, is seeking to recruit an experienced manager for this interesting and challenging post in the out patient service.

This comprises the out patient clinic areas which are attended by over 100,000 out patients per year, medical secretariat and medical records functions on both sites of the hospital.

The post carries responsibility for 180 staff from nursing and other disciplines, with a budget of approximately £1.25m.

Strong leadership and communication skills, together with an innovative approach, will be required to assist the Authority in providing a cost-effective, caring service for patients. The post provides an opportunity to gain valuable General Management experience of a multi-disciplinary unit.

Informal visits may be arranged by contacting Ann Castall, Out Patient Manager on 01-352 8171 ext. 2112.

Job description and application form may be acquired from the Personnel Department, The Royal Marsden Hospital, Fulham Road, London SW3 6JJ, or tel. as above ext. 2144. Closing date: 22nd June 1988.

MATRON

The above post will be vacant at the beginning of August in a 22 bed Nursing Home in Fitchley.

Applications are invited from suitably qualified RGNs.

Apply with full CV to the Personnel Department, Fitchley Way, London N1.

Tel: 01-349 3425

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Interviews will be held on: Friday, 22 July 1988

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Law Report May 31 1988

Hospital detained mental patient unlawfully

Black v Forsey and Others
Before Lord Keith of Kinkaid, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Griffiths, Lord Oliver of Aylmer and Lord Jarmyn of Tullibeston (Scotland) (1987) 1 All ER 1001 (HL).

[Speeches May 25]
A private individual had a common-law power to detain a person of unsound mind who was a danger to himself or others, but the Mental Health (Scotland) Act 1984 contained a comprehensive code that impliedly removed any common-law powers to detain such persons that hospital authorities might otherwise have had.

Accordingly, where the period of detention authorized by the 1984 Act had expired, the appellant hospital authority had acted unlawfully in continuing to detain the petitioner even though he had been in a hypomanic state threatening to kill staff and rape female staff.

The House of Lords, indicating their hopes that Parliament would amend the law, affirmed, subject to variation, the decision of the Second Division of the Inner House of the Court of Session (the Lord Justice-Clerk (Lord Ross), Lord Robertson and Lord Dunpark) (1987 SCLR 395), who on March 20, 1987, had allowed a motion by the petitioner, Mr John Archie Black, for review of interlocutory orders of Lord Davidson (1987 SCLR 155) and found and declared that Mr Black's detention had been unlawful.

Mr Ronald MacLean, QC and Mr Patrick Hodge (both of the Scottish Bar) for the appellants, Dr Julie Forsey, Dr A. V. P. Mackay and Dr J. G. Macdonald, QC and Mr Thomas Dawson, QC and Mr Rodrick Macdonald (both of the Scottish Bar) for Mr Black.

LORD KEITH said that Mr Black had a history of mental illness. On October 9, 1985, he had been admitted to the Argyle and Bute Hospital at Oban, a head, administered by the health board, following a breach of the peace and an emergency recommendation made by his general practitioner under section 24 of the Act.

On October 12, a report had been made to the board by a Dr McNab under section 26. That had authorized Mr Black's detention for up to 28 days.

On October 28, Dr Mackay, the physician superintendent, found Mr Black to be much improved. He had not then envisaged an application to the sheriff under section 18 for Mr Black's long-term detention.

On November 5, Mr Black had relapsed into a hypomanic state, threatening to kill staff and rape female staff. Dr Mackay had initiated an application under section 18. He had then been faced with a dilemma. The period of detention authorized by section 26 was due to expire at 2.00pm on November 8. Section 26(7) forbade Mr Black's immediate

renewed detention under section 26 or section 24.

There was no prospect of obtaining the sheriff's approval of the section 18 application before November 9 and no prospect of Mr Black remaining in hospital voluntarily.

While medication had resulted in some improvement in his condition, Dr Mackay and all the staff concerned had been satisfied that if allowed to leave he would discountenance medication and suffer a rapid relapse in his psychosis.

It had therefore appeared to Dr Mackay that if Mr Black were to be released on November 9 there would be reason to fear for the safety of his family, particularly his wife, and of Mr Black himself.

At about 1pm on November 9, Dr Forsey, the senior house officer on duty, had interviewed Mr Black. He had refused to stay in hospital. Dr Forsey had telephoned Dr Mackay, who had advised her to detain him.

She had made out a recommendation under section 24, stating the time of commencement of detention as 2pm on November 9. The period of detention purporting to be authorized by that recommendation expired at the same time on November 12.

On that day, Dr Mackay had decided to make a report under section 26 with a view to detaining Mr Black until the section 18 application could be dealt with.

A solicitor acting for Mr Black had expressed the opinion that his continued detention would be illegal, but Dr Mackay had nevertheless signed the report. Mr Black had continued in detention.

The section 18 application had eventually been approved by the sheriff on November 29, authorizing Mr Black's detention for up to six months.

Mr Black by his petition had sought reduction of Dr Forsey's recommendation of November 9 and Dr Mackay's report of November 12, declarator that his detention from November 9 to 29 had been unlawful and damages against the two doctors and the health board jointly and severally.

The doctors and the board had initially admitted that Mr Black's detention had been unlawful, but at the hearing their counsel had asked for and obtained leave to amend their answers by withdrawing that admission and averring that the board had been entitled at common law to detain Mr Black.

The Lord Ordinary had concluded that there existed at common law a power on the ground of necessity to detain a person of unsound mind who was a danger to himself or others until a statutory warrant for his detention could be obtained.

He had held that that power had not been abolished or displaced by the 1984 Act but was capable of being exercised

where there was a gap in the statutory provisions.

The present case revealed such a gap in that no provision had been made to cover the situation where a patient detained under section 26 improved in the earlier part of the permitted period of detention but suddenly and unexpectedly deteriorated towards the end of it, too late for a section 18 application to be made and approved.

He had held that a state of emergency had been present that had justified Mr Black's detention at common law and dismissed the petition.

The Second Division had held that the powers of medical practitioners and hospital managers to detain mentally disordered persons in emergency were comprehensively laid down in the 1984 Act to the exclusion of any common-law power.

They had pronounced an interlocutor reducing the recommendation and report, declaring that Mr Black's detention by the board had been unlawful and remitting the question of damages to the Lord Ordinary.

In his Lordship's opinion, although there appeared to be no case law on the subject in Scotland, the common law did confer on a private individual power lawfully to detain, in a situation of necessity, a person of unsound mind who was a danger to himself or others. There were statements to that effect in three Scottish textbooks.

Right to summary judgment

C. E. Heath plc v Ceram Holding Co and Another
Before Mr Justice Hirst (Judgment May 26)

Where there was a counterclaim against both the plaintiffs and co-defendants the right to apply for summary judgment existed against only the latter.

Mr Justice Hirst so held in the Commercial Court of the Queen's Bench Division in a judgment in open court after a hearing in chambers in dismissing an application by Ceram Holding Co, the first defendants, to strike out an application for summary judgment against them by Knoxville Investments Ltd, the second defendants.

Mr Michael Briggs for Ceram; Mr John Chadwick, QC and Mr John Munnelly for Knoxville.

MR JUSTICE HIRST said the case raised an important and novel question on which there was no decided authority, as to whether one of two defendants in an action who had counterclaimed against both the plaintiff and his co-defendant was entitled as a matter of principle to seek summary judgment against his co-defendant.

The background was that the case between the plaintiffs, C. E. Heath plc, and Ceram con-

cerned the beneficial ownership of a fund of approximately £6,000,000. Ceram's defence was that the plaintiffs' claim was tainted with illegality, on the ground that the transaction under which fund came into being was designed to defraud the creditors of Knoxville of their assets and that it contemplated an essential element of the unlawful giving to, *inter alia*, Knoxville of financial assistance in connection with the acquisition of its shares or those of its holding company contrary to present section 151 of the Companies Act 1985.

Knoxville entered the action as second defendants on the motion of their liquidator and had counterclaimed against both the plaintiffs and the first defendants in relation to the fund which was originally held in Knoxville's account and was now held in the joint names of the plaintiffs and Ceram.

Knoxville and the plaintiffs came to terms and Knoxville issued proceedings for summary judgment against Ceram, relying on admissions by Ceram which constituted the basis of their defence of illegality against the plaintiffs; if properly brought and successful those summary proceedings, which were fixed for hearing, would make it unnecessary for there to be any trial of the main action.

In a nutshell Knoxville said that Ceram were stuck with their defence against the plaintiffs which showed conclusively that the money belonged to Knoxville.

The answer to the question whether the right to apply for summary judgment existed where there was a counterclaim against both the plaintiffs and the first defendants and where the summary judgment was sought against the latter only turned on the construction of Order 16, rule 8 of the Rules of the Supreme Court.

Order 16, rule 8(3) had the effect that the procedure in this context was assimilated to the third-party procedure, which contained express provision for summary judgment on an application for directions as provided by Order 16, rule 4(3)(a).

His Lordship accepted the argument on behalf of Knoxville that the present case fell fairly and squarely within Order 16, rule 8(3) and that the third-party rules of procedure, including the right to a claim to a summary judgment, applied.

The application would accordingly be dismissed.

Solicitors: John Wood & Co; Booth & Blackwell.

Counsel for Mr Black had stated that he no longer supported his claim for reduction of Dr Forsey's recommendation of November 9 or Dr Mackay's report of November 12.

His Lordship would therefore vary the interlocutor of the Second Division to the extent of repelling the plea-in-law in question and subject to that dismiss the appeal.

He concluded by expressing the hope that Parliament would find an opportunity of considering amendments to the relevant provisions of the 1984 Act designed to cater for situations of the kind that had arisen.

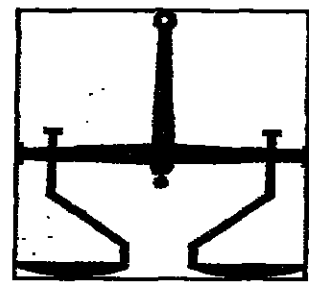
LORD FRASER, agreeing, said that Dr Mackay's decision to continue detaining Mr Black had been morally understandable, even justifiable, notwithstanding that the detention had been illegal.

LORD GRIFFITHS, agreeing, said that the provisions for compulsory admission to hospital and guardianship in England and Wales contained in Part II of the Mental Health Act 1983 were structured entirely differently from those in the Scottish Act and appeared to him to provide an altogether more satisfactory procedure.

Lord Oliver agreed with Lord Keith. Lord Jarmyn agreed with Lord Keith, Lord Fraser and Lord Griffiths.

Solicitors: Lawrence Graham for Mr James I. McCubbin, Edinburgh; Kenwright & Cox for Wilson Fyle & Co, WS, Edinburgh.

Making a better start for the Bar



LEGAL BRIEF

Robert Johnson

QC, Chairman of the Bar, examines the reforms being put forward to improve the lot of the would-be barrister

of this year's Council of Legal Education course will have to obtain, at the end of their first six months, a certificate from their pupil master that they have completed six months of pupillage satisfactorily: in turn the Bar Council will issue the pupil with a Practising Certificate.

At the end of the second six months the pupil will have to obtain a similar Final Certificate entitling him to practise on his own account as a member of a set of chambers.

The narrowness of experience and potential personality difficulties which were a problem under the traditional pupillage structure can be resolved by encouraging chambers to take responsibility for pupils and devising systems for ensuring that the pupils obtain as wide an experience within chambers as possible. This now happens as a matter of course in a very large proportion of chambers. It will be recommended as the system which all chambers should adopt.

Pupils will be provided with check lists relevant to the work in the chambers at which they are a pupil. These will set out the basic minimum of experience which they will be

expected to have obtained by the end of each part of pupillage. As a result it should be possible to make sure that the pupil, on completion of his 12 months, really does have enough to enable him to practise competently, and with confidence, on his own.

A Pupillage Code will set out the rules of good practice which all pupil masters and chambers taking pupils will be expected to follow.

Pupils are not paid a wage or salary. From the recruiting point of view this has great disadvantages, bearing in mind the salaries that good quality graduates can command elsewhere; and, not surprisingly, many pupils resent the fact. The Bar is responding to the need. The Inns of Court have increased substantially their support both at the vocational stage and the practical stage to a total of almost £800,000 per annum. Last autumn 24 joint awards of £5,000 p.a., for two years were awarded by the Council of Legal Education and the Inns for the first time.

Chambers awards to pupils have increased in the last three years from £200,000 to about £600,000 this year. Over and above this, there is evidence that in criminal sets receipts in the second six months exceed £2,500, and some sets of chambers offer income guarantees to ensure that pupils receive income up to a set level.

These sums are insufficient to provide proper support for all those who want to become pupils, but any attempt to make payment of pupils compulsory in a profession of individuals would result in an immediate and unacceptable reduction in the number of pupils being offered.

This would happen particularly in those sets of chambers which rely on work which is publicly funded. However, the Bar is being strongly urged to encourage sets of chambers to provide more awards to a level of £5,000 per pupil from all sources, and I am sure they will respond to the challenge.

These figures may seem small compared with the starting salaries offered by solicitors and others seeking good graduates. But the Bar offers independence and great personal responsibility at an early age which others cannot.

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LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

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مكتبة الامم المتحدة

CRICKET: NORTHAMPTONSHIRE'S ONE SETBACK COULD BE COSTLY AS THEIR CELEBRATED BOWLER IS INJURED

Lillee is carried off the field after injuring his ankle

By John Woodcock

NORTHAMPTON: Leicestershire, with eight second-innings wickets in hand, need 67 runs to avoid an innings defeat Northamptonshire suffered only one setback yesterday — but it may well reduce quite drastically the dividend they were hoping to collect from the signing of Dennis Lillee. Playing only his second championship match for them, he was carried off the field soon after tea with an ankle injury. Leicestershire had been made to follow on by then, 184 behind on the first innings, when play ended they were 117 for two in their second innings.

The day had begun with a Lillee teach-in, at which Cape and Wild of the home side and Ferris, of Leicestershire, were being schooled on the mechanics of the follow-through and the part the shoulders play in it. Cape and Wild were put to the lesson to good use by sharing six wickets in Leicestershire's first innings.

One found oneself then thinking that, however many wickets Lillee might take in the season, or however few, his advice and encouragement would improve Cape's

chances of becoming a successful England bowler. No one, therefore, was quicker on the scene than Cape when Lillee, running to his left on the long-leg boundary, slipped. If, as is feared, he has strained ligaments in his right ankle, it could be a long time before he bowls again, or even holds another seminar. At 18, let alone 38, such injuries are slow to heal.

With the ball, Lillee had strayed down the leg side more than he can have wanted. On the sort of pitch which is now to be found on most county grounds, making spinners the more or less expendable, the best bowling came from Cape. His first spell after lunch, in which he had Willey and Potter caught at the wicket and Whitaker at cover point, albeit off a long hop, was really very good and pretty fast.

That Northamptonshire had had to wait until the nineteenth over of the day for a wicket was because first Ripley and then Bailey put Briers down. After Ripley had made amends by catching him off Cape, Northamptonshire made short work of the rest of Leicestershire's first innings.

Marin Crowe, who is as important to Somerset as Graeme Hick to Worcester, gave Old Hill spectators a Bank holiday innings to remember as Manchester enjoyed nearly a full day's play, while three games further south were washed out.

Crowe, who emerged from a quiet start to the season by taking 132 against Worcestershire, followed it with an unbeaten 136 against the Lancashire bowlers who suffered at the hands of Hick last month, when he made 212.

Crowe was equally commanding, punishing Simmons and Polley with a powerful array of strokes on his way to his century in 209 minutes and hitting a six and 20 fours before Somerset's declaration at 273 for five. 36

Derbyshire v Notts
Derbyshire, with seven second-innings wickets in hand, need 81 runs to avoid an innings defeat Northamptonshire suffered only one setback yesterday — but it may well reduce quite drastically the dividend they were hoping to collect from the signing of Dennis Lillee. Playing only his second championship match for them, he was carried off the field soon after tea with an ankle injury. Leicestershire had been made to follow on by then, 184 behind on the first innings, when play ended they were 117 for two in their second innings.

Another thrilling finish saw Marple beat Macclesfield, their 137-0 off the penultimate ball, bettering Macclesfield's 137 all out. Teddington, last season's losing finalists, are through their opening three games against Isle of Man, Carribean and Commonwealth, and Ealing.

One of the biggest scores so far came from Finchley, who piled up 315 for four to earn a 197-run success over Plaster.

held up only by a heavy afternoon storm. Gower's first appearance of the day amounted to a breezy 20 made in 25 minutes, which ended when he drove all round a ball of full length from Wild. His second, less frenetic than the first, was looking as though it might just lead to a strong Leicestershire recovery when Williams cut him short with a lovely low catch.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First Innings 227 for 2 (Dennis Lillee 100, R. Cape 55, BOWLING: Ferris 17-5-2-2, Agnew 24-5-0-0, DeFreitas 28-6-5-1, Smith 27-4-0-2, Potter 1-0-1-0, Willey 1-4-0-3).

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings 117 for 2 (Dennis Lillee 100, R. Cape 55, BOWLING: Ferris 17-5-2-2, Agnew 24-5-0-0, DeFreitas 28-6-5-1, Smith 27-4-0-2, Potter 1-0-1-0, Willey 1-4-0-3).

Second Innings 38 for 1 (Dennis Lillee 100, R. Cape 55, BOWLING: Ferris 17-5-2-2, Agnew 24-5-0-0, DeFreitas 28-6-5-1, Smith 27-4-0-2, Potter 1-0-1-0, Willey 1-4-0-3).

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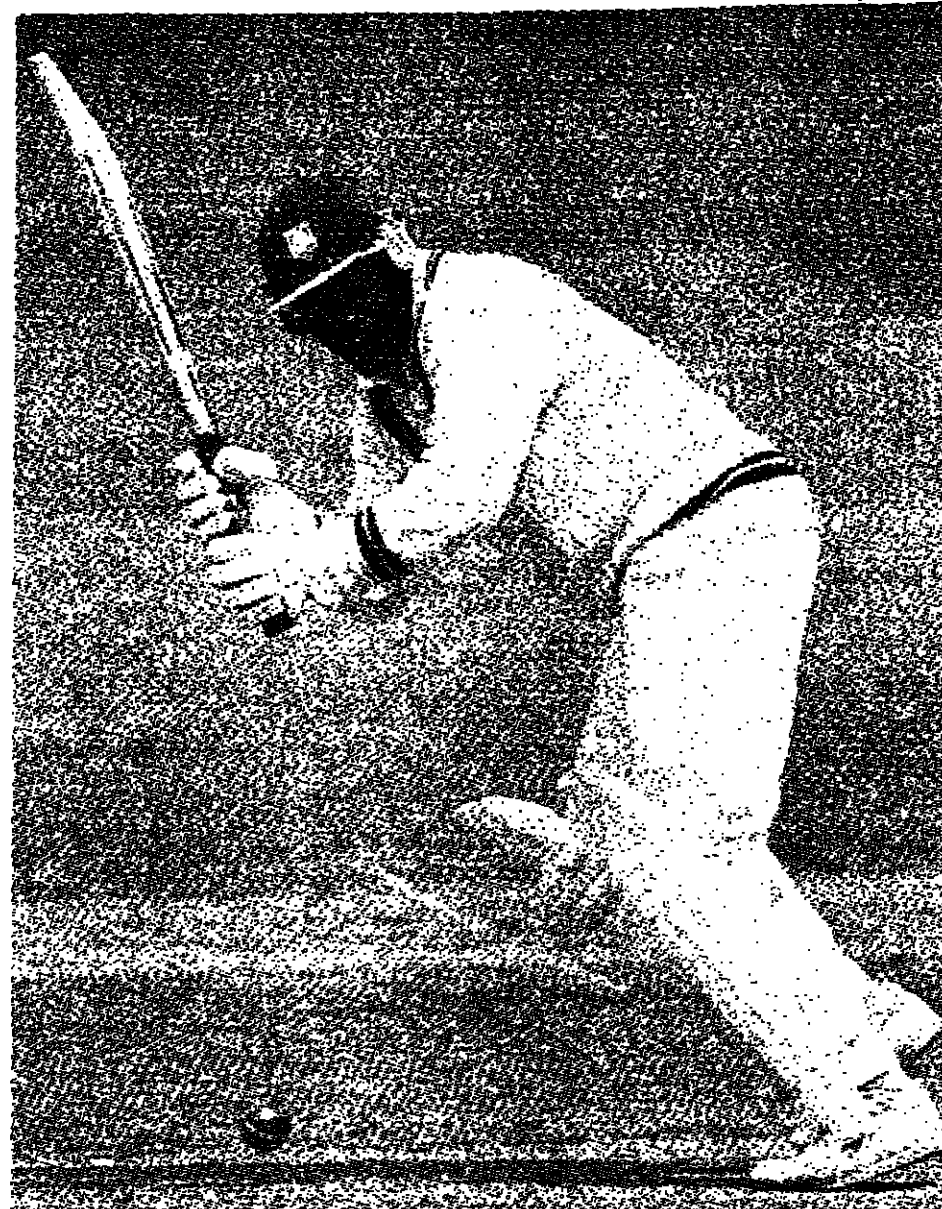
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Gliding into form: Desmond Haynes, the West Indian opener, warms up for the Test series against England starting at Trent Bridge on Thursday with 71 at Worcester yesterday.

Old Hill go out in a thrash
Club and league review
by Mike Berry

Old Hill, the national club champions three times in four years, are out of this season's Cocksput Cup, beaten in acrimonious circumstances by Aston Unity, their Birmingham league rivals.

Such is the extent of Old Hill's displeasure at having to fulfil the second round game in a Friday 20-over thrash, that Eric Willetts, their club secretary, plans to write an angry letter to the organizers.

It's not a case of sour grapes, we have no complaints at the result. But this is supposed to be a serious 45-over event.

Aston Unity achieved victory by losing less wickets when the scores finished level, having claimed a leg bye off the last ball in the gloom. Chasing Hills' 102 for eight they needed seven runs off the final over with only two wickets down. Webster, the former Worcestershire bowler, conceded four wides from the first delivery, and then a dropped catch on the boundary.

By Geoffrey Wheeler

behind, was followed by the capture of two cheap wickets in the final session. Fast bowlers dictated events in a grim struggle for supremacy at Derby where Mortensen and Malcolm took the last six Nottinghamshire wickets for 60 to restrict the champions to a lead of 41. Malcolm began the collapse by having Birch and Stephenson caught behind from successive deliveries and then saw Scott play and miss at the hat-trick ball. Mortensen, playing his first match of the season after back trouble, cleaned up the tail to finish with five for 24.

Derbyshire cleared their arrears for the loss of Barnett but when Stephenson dismissed Roberts and Morris they were only 21 ahead with seven wickets remaining before Bowler and Goldsmith, winter signings who are doing their new county proud, did in for a unbroken partnership worth 60 — the best of a low-scoring game. Scott, who is keeping wicket for Nottinghamshire in the absence of French, has so far taken eight catches in the match, only three short of the world record.

Roland Butcher is likely to captain Middlesex again in the match against Worcestershire, starting at Lord's on Saturday, with Gattling, Embury, and Downall all on Test match duty with England at Trent Bridge.

Butcher said yesterday as rain washed out play in the match with Sussex: "I am a keen student of the game so the challenge doesn't worry me."

The pitch, although by no means a rough one, gave help to every type of bowler. Jarvis, in particular, was a handful, obtaining lift that Terry and Turner were not able to counter. There was ample turn for Carick, who had Robin Smith stumped off his first ball but who was unable to obtain quite the control he would have liked.

In fact, this applied to every Yorkshire bowler other than Jarvis, at least when bowling to Chris Smith. His driving off the back foot was a delight to watch. Of his unbroken 72, 44 have come in four, the majority through the off side.

In the morning, Yorkshire had resumed with the hope of batting through two sessions. Of the four batsmen who got going, Jarvis was the only one who deep square leg. Sharp was out to one of four catches Nicholas took at short leg, Robinson was beaten by one that kept low, and the captain ran out of partners. Yet he would not have been displaced with a lead of 109.

There was another wicket worthy of mention: in catching Love, Parks took his 500th first

Yorkshire are not yet home and dry

By Ivo Tennant

MIDDLESBROUGH: Hampshire, with six second-innings wickets in hand, lead Yorkshire by 20 runs.

It says something about the pitch that 26 innings had been reached before any batsman reached 50. By so doing, Smith gave Hampshire a glimpse of hope on an afternoon when his colleagues were faltering.

The pitch, although by no means a rough one, gave help to every type of bowler. Jarvis, in particular, was a handful, obtaining lift that Terry and Turner were not able to counter. There was ample turn for Carick, who had Robin Smith stumped off his first ball but who was unable to obtain quite the control he would have liked.

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There was another wicket worthy of mention: in catching Love, Parks took his 500th first

class catch for Hampshire. He kept at competently and unobtrusively as ever.

Spirit was deployed at one end almost all day, which meant that we would have had that rare occurrence, a 6.30 p.m. finish, had rain not intervened 40 minutes earlier.

Maru took another wicket yesterday and Cowley three before he bruised a thumb in dropping Jarvis off his own bowling. He will have a further X-ray today.

Also injured was Metcalfe, who was hit in the face fielding at short leg. The ball struck the visor of his helmet, which was not sufficient protection to prevent an eye from swelling up.

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings 130 for 3 (Dennis Lillee 100, R. Cape 55, BOWLING: Ferris 17-5-2-2, Agnew 24-5-0-0, DeFreitas 28-6-5-1, Smith 27-4-0-2, Potter 1-0-1-0, Willey 1-4-0-3).

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Fourteenth Innings 117 for 2 (Dennis Lillee 100, R. Cape 55, BOWLING: Ferris 17-5-2-2, Agnew 24-5-0-0, DeFreitas 28-6-5-1, Smith 27-4-0-2, Potter 1-0-1-0, Willey 1-4-0-3).

Fifteenth Innings 117 for 2 (Dennis Lillee 100, R. Cape 55, BOWLING: Ferris 17-5-2-2, Agnew 24-5-0-0, DeFreitas 28-6-5-1, Smith 27-4-0-2, Potter 1-0-1-0, Willey 1-4-0-3).

Sixteenth Innings 117 for 2 (Dennis Lillee 100, R. Cape 55, BOWLING: Ferris 17-5-2-2, Agnew 24-5-0-0, DeFreitas 28-6-5-1, Smith 27-4-0-2, Potter 1-0-1-0, Willey 1-4-0-3).

Seventeenth Innings 117 for 2 (Dennis Lillee 100, R. Cape 55, BOWLING: Ferris 17-5-2-2, Agnew 24-5-0-0, DeFreitas 28-6-5-1, Smith 27-4-0-2, Potter 1-0-1-0, Willey 1-4-0-3).

Eighth Innings 117 for 2 (Dennis Lillee 100, R. Cape 55, BOWLING: Ferris 17-5-2-2, Agnew 24-5-0-0, DeFreitas 28-6-5-1, Smith 27-4-0-2, Potter 1-0-1-0, Willey 1-4-0-3).

Ninth Innings 117 for 2 (Dennis Lillee 100, R. Cape 55, BOWLING: Ferris 17-5-2-2, Agnew 24-5-0-0, DeFreitas 28-6-5-1, Smith 27-4-0-2, Potter 1-0-1-0, Willey 1-4-0-3).

Tenth Innings 117 for 2 (Dennis Lillee 100, R. Cape 55, BOWLING: Ferris 17-5-2-2, Agnew 24-5-0-0, DeFreitas 28-6-5-1, Smith 27-4-0-2, Potter 1-0-1-0, Willey 1-4-0-3).

Eleventh Innings 117 for 2 (Dennis Lillee 100, R. Cape 55, BOWLING: Ferris 17-5-2-2, Agnew 24-5-0-0, DeFreitas 28-6-5-1, Smith 27-4-0-2, Potter 1-0-1-0, Willey 1-4-0-3).

Twelfth Innings 117 for 2 (Dennis Lillee 100, R. Cape 55, BOWLING: Ferris 17-5-2-2, Agnew 24-5-0-0, DeFreitas 28-6-5-1, Smith 27-4-0-2, Potter 1-0-1-0, Willey 1-4-0-3).

Thirteenth Innings 117 for 2 (Dennis Lillee 100, R. Cape 55, BOWLING: Ferris 17-5-2-2, Agnew 24-5-0-0, DeFreitas 28-6-5-1, Smith 27-4-0-2, Potter 1-0-1-0, Willey 1-4-0-3).

Fourteenth Innings 117 for 2 (Dennis Lillee 100, R. Cape 55, BOWLING: Ferris 17-5-2-2, Agnew 24-5-0-0, DeFreitas 28-6-5-1, Smith 27-4-0-2, Potter 1-0-1-0, Willey 1-4-0-3).

Fifteenth Innings 117 for 2 (Dennis Lillee 100, R. Cape 55, BOWLING: Ferris 17-5-2-2, Agnew 24-5-0-0, DeFreitas 28-6-5-1, Smith 27-4-0-2, Potter 1-0-1-0, Willey 1-4-0-3).

Sixteenth Innings 117 for 2 (Dennis Lillee 100, R. Cape 55, BOWLING: Ferris 17-5-2-2, Agnew 24-5-0-0, DeFreitas 28-6-5-1, Smith 27-4-0-2, Potter 1-0-1-0, Willey 1-4-0-3).

Seventeenth Innings 117 for 2 (Dennis Lillee 100, R. Cape 55, BOWLING: Ferris 17-5-2-2, Agnew 24-5-0-0, DeFreitas 28-6-5-1, Smith 27-4-0-2, Potter 1-0-1-0, Willey 1-4-0-3).

Eighth Innings 117 for 2 (Dennis Lillee 100, R. Cape 55, BOWLING: Ferris 17-5-2-2, Agnew 24-5-0-0, DeFreitas 28-6-5-1, Smith 27-4-0-2, Potter 1-0-1-0, Willey 1-4-0-3).

Ninth Innings 117 for 2 (Dennis Lillee 100, R. Cape 55, BOWLING: Ferris 17-5-2-2, Agnew 24-5-0-0, DeFreitas 28-6-5-1, Smith 27-4-0-2, Potter 1-0-1-0, Willey 1-4-0-3).

Tenth Innings 117 for 2 (Dennis Lillee 100, R. Cape 55, BOWLING: Ferris 17-5-2-2, Agnew 24-5-0-0, DeFreitas 28-6-5-1, Smith 27-4-0-2, Potter 1-0-1-0, Willey 1-4-0-3).

Eleventh Innings 117 for 2 (Dennis Lillee 100, R. Cape 55, BOWLING: Ferris 17-5-2-2, Agnew 24-5-0-0, DeFreitas 28-6-5-1, Smith 27-4-0-2, Potter 1-0-1-0, Willey 1-4-0-3).

Twelfth Innings 117 for 2 (Dennis Lillee 100, R. Cape 55, BOWLING: Ferris 17-5-2-2, Agnew 24-5-0-0, DeFreitas 28-6-5-1, Smith 27-4-0-2, Potter 1-0-1-0, Willey 1-4-0-3).

Thirteenth Innings 117 for 2 (Dennis Lillee 100, R. Cape 55, BOWLING: Ferris 17-5-2-2, Agnew

